

BIOGRAPHIES
OF
Homœopathic Physicians

Collected, and arranged in twenty years and
now given in the present Form,

TO THE
Library of Hahnemann Medical College
OF PHILADELPHIA

BY
Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.
For Many Years its Librarian

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literary vandals.

They represent much labor, but it has been a labor
of love.

PHILADELPHIA,

1916.

CIGLIANO, TOMMASO

CIGLIANO, TOMASSO



CITAROTTO, JOHN

Memphis March 26th /70



H. M. Smith M. D.
N. York

Dear Sir!

According to the Circular of the "Western Homoeopathic Observer" /Feb. last / S.^t Louis Mo. in regard of your Worthy "Directory of Homoeopathic Physicians." I sent you the following informations, hoping a sure success and good remuneration by the support of all Homoeopathic brothers.

I remain yours Fraternally

J. Citarotto M. D.

P. S. - I hope Doctor you will put my name in the list of the contributors of the Directory.
J. C.



full name is . . . John Citarotto.

Graduated at . . . Palermo, / Italy, / University,
in the year of 1852.
my present address is . . . Memphis, County of
Shelby.
State of — Tennessee, where I have resided
since October 1866.
previous to that time I practiced in Guttenberg
State of Iowa.
began to practice Homoeopathy in the year
of 1859. at Cuba, W. Ind.
previous to that time I practiced on both Sch-
ools according to the prejudices or incredulity
of the People and my interest, but I
was Homoeopath by conviction since 1853.

J. Citarotto M.D.

CLAPP, GEORGE W

GEORGE W. CLAPP, M. D.

On September 22, Dr. George W. Clapp, of the class of 1904, coroner of Genesee County, New York, was instantly killed in an automobile accident. Dr. Clapp was born at Fairport, New York, April 28, 1881. He graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital in 1904. After a service at the Montreal Homœopathic Hospital

he began practice at Byron, New York, in 1905. He was elected coroner of Genesee County on the Republican ticket in 1910. While at college Dr. Clapp became a member of the Alpha Sigma fraternity. He was president of his class in 1901 and 1902.—*Chir.*

J1 A I H Nov 1911

CLAPP, HERBERT CODMAN

HERBERT CODMAN CLAPP, Boston, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 31, 1846, son of John Codman Clapp and Lucy A. (Blake) Clapp. On the paternal side he is descended from Nicholas Clap, who came from Dorchester, England, in 1633, and was one of the early settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts, now a part of Boston. His elementary education was acquired at the Roxbury Latin School, and his literary education at Harvard College, from which he received his A. B. degree in 1867, and A. M. in 1870. In the latter year he graduated from the Harvard Medical School with the degree of M. D. Subsequently he studied and practiced with Dr. Samuel Gregg of Boston, the pioneer of homœopathy in New England. In 1876

he established and conducted until 1878 the chest department of the college branch of the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary for the treatment of the diseases of the heart and lungs, and for the clinical instruction of medical students in these diseases. For many years he was chairman of the executive committee of the board of trustees of the dispensary. He has been for a long time specialist and consultant in diseases of the chest at the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. Also, since its opening, in 1878, he has been one of the two visiting physicians who have had the supervisory charge of the treatment of patients at the Massachusetts State Sanatorium for Incipient Consumptives, at Rutland, Massachusetts, where the percentage of apparently cured cases has been very large. He has long held the position of consulting physician to the Cullis Consumptives' Home, for advanced cases. Dr. Clapp was instructor in auscultation and percussion in the Boston University School of Medicine from 1877 to 1885, and since 1885 has been professor of diseases of the chest in the same institution. He is ex-president of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical So-

ciety, of which he was treasurer for twenty years, receiving from the society in recognition of his services at the end of that period a very handsome gold watch. He is also ex-secretary, ex-treasurer and ex-president of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, member of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, member of the Council of the Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, the Hughes Medical Club, the Viginti and the American Social Science Association. In 1879, 1880 and 1881 he was the editor of the "New England Medical Gazette." He published in 1878 a book entitled "Auscultation and Percussion, for Physicians and Students," which went through thirteen editions; and in 1880 an-

other book, "Is Consumption Contagious?" This was before Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus. Dr. Clapp wrote the sections on "Physical Diagnosis," "Phthisis Pulmonalis" and "Tuberculosis" in "Arndt's System of Medicine," three volumes, 1885. He married, January 31, 1878, Mary O. Richardson, of Brooklyn, New York, whose uncle, Dr. Edward T. Richardson, was an eminent homœopathic physician. Three daughters have been born of this marriage: Theodora W., Lucy B. and Marion L. Clapp. **King Vol 1V**

CLAPP, JAMES WILKINSON



Pharmacopeia Committee
Am. Inst. of Pharmacists.
Boston April 4 1901

Dear Doctor

The Secretary would
report the result of the ballot
for Chairman of Committee on
Pharmacopeia as follows:

Members of Committee	9
Number of Ballots received	7
And favor of	
Dr Charles Dresher of Phila	6
Dr Conrad Kesselhough	1

The Secretary therefore reports
the election of Dr Charles Dresher
of Philadelphia as Chairman.

Yours very truly

J. Kierulff
Secretary

To Charles Dresher Esq.

Established 1840.

Otis Clapp & Son,

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

Homoeopathic Goods

10 Park Sq.

Boston, Feb 20 1893

1893

Henry M Smith M.D.

FEB 21 1893

1893

Dear Doctor,

I enclose letter received from Miss Whittle, of Nashua. N.H.

I think you can better inform us as to the necessary information desired.

I found on my return that Drs Carpenter, Warrington, Wessethaupt & Colby, had already deposited votes sustaining the Chairman in his re-election, this makes with Dr Leal, Smith, & Clapp, 7 votes. Dr Perkins and Dr Gris not heard from -

Yours sincerely

William D. Fayer.

Established 1840.

Otis Clapp & Son,
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
Homœopathic Goods

10 Park Sq.

Boston, March 15 1893

Dear Doctor Smith,

MAR 16 1893

I enclose short sketch of
Dr Mary G. Baker and letter
from her daughter who will
furnish further information if
desired.

I neglected to state in my
letter yesterday that I have
requested Dr Sage not to
present my name as editor,
or more correctly that I
preferred not to have it arranged
in this way. I am willing
to do the work but would
prefer that the appropriate
Editors should be requested to
complete the work.

Yours sincerely,

William Clapp.

W

10 PARK SQUARE,
BOSTON.

Oct 27 1904

Charles H. Dr. M.D.,
Dear Doctor.

I am sending you a form
for a circular in reference to the
Pharmacopoeia. (four copies.) (2 enclosures)

I have given the matter much
thought, still have been unable
to introduce any new ideas into
the text, in fact, the points
have been drawn largely from
articles which I have previously
written on the subject, and the
last part, descriptive of Homoeopathic
methods, is taken directly from
my address before the American
Society of Homoeopathic Pharmacists.

I have made it cover what
seemed to me to be the essential
points, and to serve as an
answer to some of the principal
points of objection that have been
made, and will continue to be made.

I have purposely left out reference
to two criticisms which have been
offered, and which I think have
been fully and satisfactorily answered to

2

First. - that we have changed from Hahnemann's methods, in that we have abandoned the use of effusion in making fresh plant tinctures. -

Second. - that we failed to include directions for the preparation of dilutions from so-called insoluble substances. -

The last named criticism cannot be again raised, as the second edition of the work includes the desired rules. -

The first named has already been fully explained and never has assumed the proportions of a serious objection, further, the general practitioner does not readily grasp questions of pharmaceutical import, and this seems to be one that only confuses him.

I sincerely ^{trust} that both you and Dr Emmichall will give the circular careful study, and that you will feel free to make any changes you think desirable. - It is possible that you may think best to

change, or even omit certain
sections in reference to the
attitude of pharmacists. -

I feel myself however, that
a proper understanding of
the matter, can only be reached
through a plain statement of
facts. -

I have thought seriously
of going to Philadelphia that
I might have the opportunity
of conference with Dr. Emmichell
and yourself, and to there
lay out a plan for future action.

It seems to me that we
should take advantage of the
opportunity offered through
the vote passed by the Institute
in acceptance of the Pharmacopoeia
Committee's report, and make
an active effort to get as many
State, County and local societies
to pass votes accepting and
adopting the Pharmacopoeia.

In pursuance of this, I would
suggest and advise you to
request Dr. Gatchell to have
printed for use of the Pharmacopoeia
Committee an extra 1000, or not
less than 500 of the circulars.

10 PARK ST
BOSTON

We can then send a copy to each President and Secretary of the State, County and local Societies together with a circular letter from the Committee, requesting them to take action at the next meeting of their Societies, and ask them as a favor to report the results to you. Return envelopes printed with your address should be enclosed for this purpose.

Please let me hear from you in relation to the matter,

and oblige

Yours truly
J. Wilkinson Esq.

OBITUARY.

HON. OTIS CLAPP, publisher of THE NEW-ENGLAND MEDICAL GAZETTE for two-thirds of the period of its existence, died at the residence of his son in Brookline, Mass., on Saturday, Sept. 18, 1886, aged eighty years and six months.

He was born in Westhampton, Mass., March 8, 1806; his father being Elisha Bascom Clapp, and his mother Sally Hale Clapp, sister of Hon. Nathan Hale, formerly editor of the "Daily Advertiser." When seventeen years of age he came to Boston, and entered the counting-room of the "Advertiser," living in the family of his uncle Nathan Hale. After leaving that place, he published for a while the "New-England Galaxy," which had then just been relinquished by James T. Buckingham. A partnership was subsequently entered into with Charles Stimpson, under the firm name of Stimpson & Clapp, booksellers and publishers, Mr. Hale being a silent partner. They published a series of volumes under the name of "The American Library of Useful Knowledge," the first of which contained a preface by Nathan Hale, and lectures by Judge Story, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, and Lord Brougham. They also published annually the Boston Directory. This partnership was dissolved in 1832, and Mr. Clapp became the publisher of New Church works, including those of Swedenborg; also of the "New Jerusalem Magazine" from 1832 to 1858, and the "Children's New Church Magazine" from 1843 to 1858. He had served the city as ward inspector of elections, warden, member of the Common Council in 1844, 1845, and 1846, from Ward 6, when Hon. Peleg W. Chandler was president of the Common Council and Hon. Martin Brimmer was mayor; member of the Board of Aldermen in 1859 and 1860, being chairman in the latter year; member of the Board of Land Commissioners; the Board of Assessors; and for eight years one of the board of visitors of the Boston Lunatic Asylum. In 1851 and 1854 he was a Representative in the State Legislature.

He had been connected with several associations for charitable objects. At the time of his death he was president of the Washingtonian Home, a charitable inebriate-asylum of this city, having held that position since 1862. At the dedication of the new building of the Home on Waltham Street, in 1873, he delivered the address. Mr. Clapp has been actively connected with the Home for Little Wanderers since its organization, and at the time of his death was one of its directors. This has been

one of the most beneficent of the many charities of Boston. Every Sunday morning, for many years, he attended the service at the Home, and talked to the children, with whom he was always a great favorite. On Sunday evenings, also for years, he could be seen at the meetings of the Washingtonian Home, with a little Bible in his hand, reading and commenting on the different portions of the Scriptures, and addressing the inmates and others who might be present. He was one of the earliest and most earnest workers, many years ago, in the cause of cheap postage, and was also in favor of the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel. During more recent years he has publicly spoken and written in favor of a reform in the rates of railroad transportation. He has been a prominent advocate of most of the public movements for the improvement of the morals or the material well-being of the community during the last quarter of a century.

From 1862 to 1875 he was assessor and then collector of the United-States internal revenue for the Fourth District in Massachusetts. On his retirement from that office, on account of the reduction of the number of districts in the State, the presentation of a gold-headed cane from his assistants testified to their regard. From a statement made by himself at the close of his twelve and a half years services as assessor and collector, we learn that the total amount of internal revenue collected in the Fourth District, which was under his supervision during the whole time of its existence, was over twenty-one and a half millions of dollars. The amount in all Massachusetts, during the same time, was \$162,722,562; and in the whole country, \$1,812,495,336. The cost of collecting these large amounts for the time between Sept. 1, 1862, and June 30, 1867 (nearly five years), was, in the whole country, 2.83 per cent; while in Massachusetts it was but about 1.5 per cent.

Mr. Clapp was most active in conducting the gatherings of the Clapp family, and was chairman of the Committee on Publication, which had charge of the printing of "The Record of the Clapp Family in America." He took great interest in statistics, and possessed the rare faculty of deducing useful and interesting data from figures.

He married, first, Aug. 29, 1833, Ann Withington Emery Porter, daughter of Sylvanus Porter of Boston. She died Oct. 27, 1843; and he married, second, Oct. 2, 1844, Mary Hadley, daughter of Deacon Moses Hadley of Boston. She died Dec. 10, 1871. By his first wife, one son, Joseph, of Chicago, survives him; and by his second wife, two daughters and one son, the latter well

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known to the readers of THE GAZETTE as the junior partner of the firm of Otis Clapp & Son.

Mr. Edwin Thompson recently wrote to the "Traveller," that "Mr. Clapp was the only acting mayor of Boston who ever protected an anti-slavery meeting against a pro-slavery mob. In December, 1860, the Parker Fraternity invited Wendell Phillips to occupy their pulpit at Music Hall. It was a most trying time in the history of the abolition movement. The excitement was so great against the abolition cause, that the trustees of Music Hall, fearing the mob might burn or tear down the building, were in doubt whether to allow Mr Phillips to speak there, although they had consented to do so.

"Mr. Lincoln, the mayor, being absent from the city at the time, Mr. Clapp, as chairman of the Board of Aldermen, was the acting mayor. He said the directors of Music Hall called upon him for advice upon the subject late Saturday evening; and he told them, if they had agreed to the lease, there was only one course to pursue, and that was 'to go ahead,' and he would furnish sufficient police force to protect Mr. Phillips. The city government, that Sunday, was a government indeed, under the direction of a true, faithful, and brave man. The meeting was held on Sunday, Dec. 16. In accord with his promise, Mr. Clapp had furnished a sufficient number of police, and was on the platform himself, sitting near Mr. Phillips, with the city solicitor next to him. The chief of police was also on the platform, with other policemen; and members of the detective force were also present, watching the movements of the mob.

"Although the meeting was held in broad daylight, being the regular service, yet the mob made many noisy demonstrations, as Mr. Phillips made one of his most bold and most exciting speeches. About a hundred friends walked home with Mr. Phillips, and he was surrounded by a strong police force under direction of Deputy Chief Ham. The mob completely blockaded Winter Street; and after Mr. Phillips arrived at his home, Mr. Ham requested the crowd to disperse, and all was quiet. Mr. Phillips stated in his address, that some time previously certain men, supported by the mayor, had broken up an anti-slavery meeting. This was not Mayor Lincoln. The course pursued by Mr. Clapp shows that where a city government is what it ought to be, free speech will be protected. If Mr. Clapp had done nothing else, this one act of faithfulness to duty should make his memory precious to every friend of good government."

The following testimonial to the worth of Mr. Clapp in public affairs appeared in the "Hingham Journal" of Sept. 24:—

"The death of Otis Clapp removes from the circle of the eminent men of Boston one of its most brilliant names. I hardly mean by this, that he was the greatest orator, or the greatest statesman; but I do mean to say, that for clear-headedness, and for a correct idea of what Boston should be in the future, so far as her Western connections were concerned, Otis Clapp, next to P. P. F. Degrand, stood first. He, like Degrand, was willing to take the obloquy of what fifty years ago was considered the acme of absurdity. Degrand said in Faneuil Hall, 'You will want for the Boston and Worcester Railroad fifty acres of land,' and he was hissed. Years later, Otis Clapp, in his quiet way, said to the committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, 'Gentlemen, the time is not far distant when you will bring coal and cotton to your great manufacturing centres, such as Lowell and Lawrence, by rail;' and they *hissed him even in the committee*. He held his own; and though such men as Frank Bird of Walpole, Chester W. Chapin of Springfield, Hon. Daniel L. Harris of the same place, attempted to laugh him to scorn, he held on. He had a belief in the Hoosac Tunnel, because he believed at that time that the Hoosac Tunnel route was the only route that could with a certainty overcome the Erie Canal, and restore to Boston her prestige. He fought the battle on this line; and it was due to him, more than to any one else, that the Tunnel loan of 1854 was carried through. But it would be injustice to his memory if I should stop here.

"It was said, and said truly, that great bribes were offered to secure the passage of this loan act; but Otis Clapp never touched the value of a penny. It was said that Emory Washburn, the nominee for Governor the year previous, and who *as* Governor signed the loan act, was bribed. No such idea ever existed in the minds of the friends of the tunnel. This much, however, must be admitted: Emory Washburn, *as* the nominee, *did say*, that if the people through the legislature did desire that the State should loan its credit, he, if elected Governor, would not interpose his veto. This was Otis Clapp's opportunity, and with a zeal and fervor rarely witnessed in the lower branch he urged the claim for the loan; and it was carried, and I might say *solely*, through the convincing arguments of Otis Clapp.

"Did he receive any compensation? No! emphatically no! Contrast his course with the others. Judge Welles of Greenfield presented his bill for three thousand dollars, for an opinion that was worth nothing; Elias H. Derby presented his bill for thirty-five hundred dollars, for an opinion worth nothing; the treasurer of the corporation, Wendell Thornton Davis of Greenfield, drew his salary regularly. In 1854 Colonel Serrell was selected by the directors as contractor. He proved to be a fraud of the first water — ran the corporation in debt to the amount of nineteen thousand dollars. Otis Clapp put his hand in his pocket, and paid more than his share to relieve the corporation. Then came the advent of Herman Haupt; and Otis Clapp believed in him, and consented to be the president of the corporation. Haupt's failures, his dodges and subterfuges, are a matter of history. He was a disciple of Simon Cameron; and he came to this State with an engineering certificate, hoping to push Massachusetts as Cameron had pushed Pennsylvania. Whether for better or worse, Haupt's plans were exploded. Still Otis Clapp stuck to the idea of the tunnel, and lived to see this great engineering problem solved. He also adhered to Haupt up to the time when the State purchased the franchise of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad. When Haupt turned to him, and said, 'Mr. Clapp, you are entitled to so much money,' Clapp turned to him with as much scorn as his nature would admit of, and said, 'Sir, what I have done I have done because I believed it was right, not for the hope of gain;' and he never touched a dollar,

though he had expended thousands in time, cash, and labor. Contrast this with the other members of that clique who drew hundreds of thousands of dollars from the State treasury without a shadow of reason, either for services rendered or money advanced.

"In the death of Otis Clapp, Boston and the State both lose an honest man, a conscientious man, and a man whose elaborate study of the future prospects of Boston has, more than any one else, brought Boston to its present status."

Otis Clapp was best known to the readers of this journal as a HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACIST, and the publisher of homœopathic books. The late Dr. Samuel Gregg was the pioneer of homœopathy in New England, and he commenced its practice in the winter of 1837-38. Then followed Drs. Josiah F. Flagg, Charles Wild, and John P. Spooner. Next, and therefore almost as soon as homœopathy was established here, Otis Clapp's pharmacy, the first of the kind in New England, and, with one exception, the first in America, was opened at No. 121 Washington Street, Boston, in 1840, in a very small way. It arose from his acceptance of the agency for obtaining subscribers to the "Homœopathic Examiner," published in New York, and edited by Drs. Gray and Hull, which he advertised, obtaining six subscribers.

Homœopathy soon became more widely known, partly through the "kind" efforts of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in delivering his lecture on "Homœopathy and its Kindred Delusions" in various places. Mr. Clapp has since often referred to his first acquaintance with Dr. Holmes, which was just before the delivery of this lecture. A little man called at the store one day, and, after spending some time looking over the collection of homœopathic books, asked permission to borrow what he wanted, promising to return them in a few days. Permission was granted, and the promise fulfilled.

In 1842 the English literature of homœopathy consisted only of a few small volumes, and a few pamphlets. About this time Dr. Luther Clark visited Philadelphia, and, becoming acquainted with Dr. Hering and a few other physicians, arranged with them to send Mr. Clapp some books and medicines. Mr. Clapp purchased a fifty-dollar case of tinctures and triturations; and from this "infinitesimal" beginning arose his present pharmacy.

He began to make his own dilutions, and to medicate and put up cases; and his room became, and has continued to be, a kind of exchange for the whole profession in New England.

"The aversion to this system," writes Mr. Clapp, "was at this early time intense; but there were always influential families that had full confidence in it, and were unmoved by all assaults. One of these was the late George F. Farley, Esq., of Groton."

Genial, kindly, cheerful, always ready and happy to do one a service, although quiet in his manners and never boisterous, he yet had energy, perseverance, and moral courage enough to accomplish a great deal of good in this world. In both public and private trusts, he was always conscientious and faithful. Perfectly upright, of strict integrity, a thoroughly true and noble man, his loss will be deeply felt.

SOCIETIES.

MASSACHUSETTS HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.— SPECIAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Society was called by the president in due form, on Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1886, on account of the death of Hon. Otis Clapp.

The meeting was called to order at 9.15 A.M., by President Walter Wesselhoeft, who said that the meeting was called to take some action upon the death of Hon. Otis Clapp. Mr. Clapp was not a member of the society: yet it seemed fitting that some action be taken by the society, as he had been so closely identified with homœopathy and its interests, and was, at heart, one of us. Dr. Wesselhoeft then called for remarks from any present.

Dr. C. H. Farnsworth of East Cambridge said he had known Mr. Clapp for many years, and had always most highly esteemed him for his interest in all that pertained to the general good and advancement of society at large.

Dr. J. Heber Smith of Boston moved "that a committee of three be appointed by the president to prepare suitable resolutions, and that their report be presented at the next regular meeting of the society." Seconded and carried.

The president appointed the committee as follows: Drs. J. Heber Smith, James Hedenberg, and H. C. Clapp.

Continuing remarks, Dr. H. C. Clapp said, that among his many good qualities was his sterling integrity to all trusts, public as well as private, and his absolute honesty of deed as well as purpose. He esteemed him as a very great man.

Dr. L. D. Packard of South Boston knew Mr. Clapp more as a public man. He was a perfectly square man, and possessed to a remarkable degree the ability to gain the confidence of one, even at first sight.

Dr. J. Heber Smith of Boston related some reminiscences of the earlier days of homœopathy, and had always associated

Mr. Clapp with homœopathy here in New England. He had known him for years; and beneath his natural quiet reserve, he held himself warmly toward all the younger men. Whatever he condemned, he did it in a spirit of humanity and love, and did it quietly. Personally he did not know much of Mr. Clapp's city official life, but knew that he was identified with all public presentations of homœopathy.

Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft of Boston said he was a devoted friend of homœopathy under all circumstances. He noted as a singular fact, illustrated in the life of Mr. Clapp, the community of interest, the spiritual feeling of union, between homœopathy and the New Church. Dr. Wesselhoeft had sought to find out of what this affiliation consisted; and thought it was the spirit of gentleness pervading both, the similarity of thought and feeling. In the early days of homœopathy, many of its most ardent friends and patrons came from the New Church, and proved the most rational of patients who cultivated and appreciated the spiritual essence of homœopathy. Homœopathy had a moral and a reformatory basis which proved attractive to the New Church, and Dr. Wesselhoeft explained Mr. Clapp's devotion to both as due to the gentle qualities within himself.

Dr. F. H. Krebs of Boston felt we had met with an irreparable loss. He had known Mr. Clapp well for thirty-five years. His conversation was pure, true, and loving; and he never left him without feeling charmed by his presence, and that he had received personal benefit. He was a large benefactor to the poor, not only on account of financial aid, but for his gentle, wise, and sound advice. He had rarely met his equal.

Dr. J. H. Sherman of South Boston related how Mr. Clapp helped him when he first began practice, giving him all needed help to start, with privilege of paying when he could. Also, his encouragement was of the best. Advice and information were given freely, and with rare judgment. Dr. Sherman thought Mr. Clapp had been a large benefactor to young men about to start in the profession.

Dr. C. Sturtevant of Hyde Park came to Mr. Clapp with a letter of introduction, and found the warmest reception. He always remembered him, always had a word of encouragement and kindly advice. Dr. Sturtevant felt a sense of personal loss in his decease.

The tribute to Mr. Clapp was spontaneous and general; and rarely, if ever, have such expressions of esteem been given by the profession for a layman.

N. W. EMERSON, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Boston, Sept. 21, 1886.

THE
New-England Medical Gazette.

No. 10.

OCTOBER, 1886.

VOL. XXI.

IN the death of Mr. OTIS CLAPP, the senior member of the firm of Otis Clapp & Son, not only *The Gazette*, but homœopathy, and the cause of science and of progress, lose a powerful, a loyal, and a beloved friend. Mr. CLAPP's name is inseparably connected, for all time, with the cause of homœopathy, primarily in New England, but none the less certainly of homœopathy the world over; and the vital and generous service he has rendered to that cause will forever be held in grateful remembrance. The sorrow of the profession at large, in his death, can only be paralleled by the personal sorrow of those who had the happiness to share his personal friendship.

Since the reading of the necrological report to this Society one year ago, the Hon. Otis Clapp has passed away at a ripe good old age, to be numbered with the majority who have gone to the storehouse of released souls. He was not a member of the Society yet to most of us here to-day, especially to the older members, he was best known as the first homoeopathic pharmacist in New England. As such he became endeared to us all, and more than deserves kindly mention on this occasion and a fitting memorial in our published reports of 1886 and 1887.

By a life of activity, perseverance, and noble purpose, Mr. Clapp deservedly won a good measure of pecuniary success, and a high place in the esteem of his friends. The salient features of his character were integrity, uprightness, and thorough honesty. He was fearless and outspoken in his advocacy of public measures, and in his comments upon public men. In politics, as in business, he scorned every thing mean and petty. He never hesitated to decounce in vigorous language what he believed to be wrong. His courteous manner, combined with his honorable record, any, yea all of us, could feel more than honored to possess.

His unswerving devotion to the principles of homoeopathy was of incalculable benefit to the earlier practitioners of our faith.

In the days when to be a homoeopathic practitioner was to be ostracised by the dominant school of medicine, then was Otis Clapp a host within himself, and Otis Clapp's pharmacy a place for councils of war, and subsequent orders for "marching on" to victory.

I need not here say any thing concerning his life and services as a citizen of this Commonwealth, or as a philanthropist; for that has been so well done in the "New-England Medical Gazette" for October, 1886, and in the "New-Jerusalem Magazine" for December, 1886.

A special meeting of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Medical Society was called by the President, in due form, on Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1886, on account of the death of Hon. Otis Clapp.

The meeting was called to order at 9.15 A.M. by the President, Walter Wesselhoeft, who said that the meeting was called him for his interest in all that pertained to the general good and advancement of society at large.

Dr. J. Heber Smith of Boston moved "that a committee of three be appointed by the President to prepare suitable resolutions, and that their report be presented at the next regular meeting of the Society." Seconded and carried.

The President appointed the committee as follows: Drs. J. Heber Smith, James Hedenberg, and H. C. Clapp.

Continuing remarks, Dr. H. C. Clapp said, that, among his many good qualities was his sterling integrity to all trusts, public as well as private, and his absolute honesty of deed as well as purpose. He esteemed him as a very great man.

Dr. L. D. Packard of South Boston knew Mr. Clapp more as a public man. He was a perfectly square man, and possessed to a remarkable degree the ability to gain the confidence of one, even at first sight.

Dr. J. Heber Smith of Boston related some reminiscences of the earlier days of homœopathy, and had always associated Mr. Clapp with homœopathy here in New England. He had known him for years; and beneath his natural quiet reserve, he held himself warmly toward all the younger men. Whatever he condemned, he did it in a spirit of humanity and love, and did it quietly. Personally he did not know much of Mr. Clapp's city official life, but knew that he was identified with all public presentations of homœopathy.

Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft of Boston said he was a devoted friend of homœopathy under all circumstances. He noted as a singular fact, illustrated in the life of Mr. Clapp, the community of interest, the spiritual feeling of union, between homœopathy and the New Church. Dr. Wesselhoeft had sought to find out of what this affiliation consisted, and thought it was the spirit of gentleness pervading both, the similarity of thought and feeling. In the early days of homœopathy, many of its most ardent friends and patrons came from the New Church, and proved the most rational of patients, who cultivated and appreciated the spiritual essence of homœopathy. Homœopathy had a moral and a reformatory basis which proved attractive to the

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Secretary.

He purchased the 'Organon,' 'Materia Medica,' etc., at an early period, and studied them profoundly; and nothing suited him better than to try conclusions with his legal and medical brethren, on the principles and merits of the two schools. There were other gentlemen holding the highest positions in science, literature, and the various professions, that did good service with the pen, the tongue, and by example, to create a healthy public opinion on the subject of the new system. Persons of the present day cannot realize the intensity of the opposition, and constancy of assault, both in public and private, which homœopathy had then to contend with."

In 1841 the pharmacy was moved to 12 School Street, and afterwards to No. 23 School Street. In 1856 it was moved to its present location, No. 3 Beacon Street, near the Tremont House. In the summer of 1880 extensive additions and improvements were made to the premises, so as to make it one of the largest and most complete pharmacies in the world. On Jan. 1, 1874, James Wilkinson Clapp was admitted as junior partner, and the firm became Otis Clapp & Son.

A list of the earlier homœopathic publications of Otis Clapp can be found in Vol. I., Transactions Mass. Hom. Med. Soc., pp. 93 *et seq.*; and the later publications of the firm are well known to most of the readers of THE GAZETTE.

He took great interest in all homœopathic institutions. He was the first president of the Boston Homœopathic Dispensary, and vice-president of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, which offices he held continuously till the year preceding his death; and scarcely a meeting was held at which he was not faithfully present.

Mr. Clapp, as a business man, was successful; and, what is of far greater importance, everybody bears testimony to the fact that all through his life his business methods were strictly *honest*. He would rather live and die a poor man, and deprive himself of luxuries and comforts, than gain riches at the expense of others, or by any questionable transactions. Young and old seem to agree, that, to a remarkable extent, he merited and received the respect and approbation of all with whom he came in contact; and so amiable was his disposition, that those who saw much of him rarely failed to love him. The genuine grief at his loss, of a little girl only six years old, who had seen him and talked with him at his store a few times, may be given as an illustration. On being told of his death, she exclaimed spontaneously and with much feeling, "I am real sorry Otis Clapp is dead. He was such a nice old man, a lovely old man."

The meeting was called to order at 9.15 A.M. by the President, Walter Wesselhoeft, who said that the meeting was called to take some action upon the death of Hon. Otis Clapp. Mr. Clapp was not a member of the Society; yet it seemed fitting that some action be taken by the Society, as he had been so closely identified with homœopathy and its interest, and was, at heart, one of us. Dr. Wesselhoeft then called for remarks from any present.

Dr. C. H. Farnsworth of East Cambridge said he had known Mr. Clapp for many years, and had always most highly esteemed

inverted torches up some shining way, at whose summit he may be received with the benediction, "Well done, good and faithful servant," and to the communion of kindred saints;

Resolved, That in his death the cause of homœopathy has lost one of its most zealous pharmacists, among the very first to espouse its weal; a liberal and intelligent publisher, agent, and advocate in the bygone days when medical controversy was hot and bitter, whose adoption and defence of its principles contributed perhaps more than any single personal influence to the establishment and growth of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and whose good counsel, judgment, probity, kindliness, and sympathy marked him for nearly half a century as one of the buttresses of medical reform in New England;

Resolved, That, as a society, we desire to express hereby our sincere reverence and love for such a life as his to its end;

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

In behalf of the Society, by your Committee.

J. HEBER SMITH, M.D., BOSTON.

JAMES HEDENBERG, M.D., MEDFORD.

H. C. CLAPP, M.D., BOSTON.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

After a few closing remarks by the President, the meeting adjourned at 5.27 P.M.

F. B. PERCY, *Recording Secretary*.

CLAPSADEL, PERCY ALLEN

FREDERICK ALLEN CLAPSADEL, Akron, Ohio, born Painesville, Ohio, May 17, 1867; literary education, Painesville High School and Michigan Military Academy; graduated M. D., Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1897; post-graduate studies in Chicago Clinical School, Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College and the Chicago School of Electro-Therapeutics; vice-president Homœopathic Medical Society of Eastern Ohio, 1902.

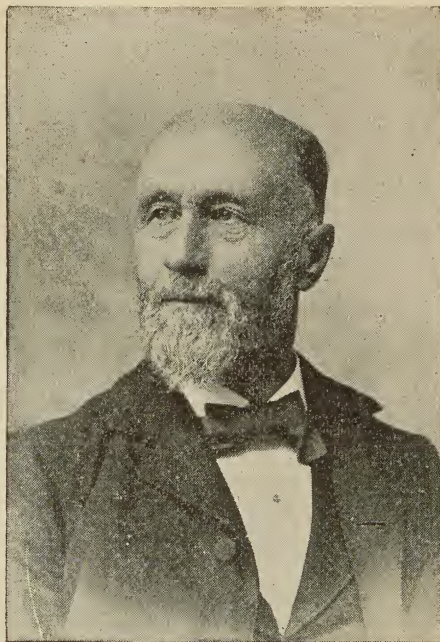
CLARE, WILLIAM

There is on the old college books record of an application from William Clare of England for a diploma. He was asked to furnish more data of fitness. No other record appears on the college books. His name is not on the college announcements. It is doubtful if he received a diploma.

CLARKE, A. J., M. D., of Scranton, Pa., was born in Chemung county, N. Y., October 6th, 1828. His earlier education was received in the common schools of the county. On reaching his maturity, he entered Starkey Seminary, Yates county, N. Y., where he spent two years in close application to study to fit himself for a profession. At a very early age he evinced a strong predilection for the study of medicine, and although circumstances led him to en-

gage in the ministry, he devoted all his leisure hours to its investigation. Attacked with a bronchial affection, which allopathy was powerless to relieve, he was induced—though much against the prejudices of his early life—to try homœopathy. This proved successful. He was promptly cured; and subsequent examination of the theory of Hahnemann, and the remarkable success he had experienced, fully convinced him of its truth, and he became from that time a firm believer in it.

He entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and graduated in the class of 1866. In April of that year, he opened an office in Hackensack, N. J., where he remained two years. The saline atmosphere of the place not agreeing with the condition of his wife's lungs, he felt himself compelled, though with great reluctance, to relinquish an increasing business. At the solicitation of valued friends, he went to Scranton, Pa., where, devoting all his time and energies to his profession, he is gaining steadily a large and valuable practice, and contributing to spread the benefits of the homœopathic system.



A. J. CLARKE, M. D.,
Loveland, Col.

It is with profound sorrow we record the death of Dr. Andrew J. Clark of Loveland, Colorado, which occurred Sunday, July 6th. A runaway team collided with his buggy and knocked him out, falling on his head, producing concussion of the brain, from which he died in a few hours. He was seventy-five years old. For many years he has been a prominent character in his community. He frequently wrote for medical journals, and at one time was president of the Colorado State Homeopathic Society.

Progress, July 1903

Dr. Andrew J. Clark.

Dr. Andrew J. Clark, of Loveland, Cal., died suddenly on July 6, as the result of a runaway accident. Dr. Clark was a graduate of the New York Homœopathic College of the class of 1866, and was father of Dr. Edwin J. Clark and Dr. Stella M. Clark, of Denver. He had practiced in Loveland since 1885. He was a member of the Colorado Homœopathic Society, of which he was president in 1897.

Med Cent'y Aug 1 1903

New Church ; and Dr. Wesselhoeft explained Mr. Clapp's devotion to both as due to the gentle qualities within himself.

Dr. F. H. Krebs of Boston felt that we had met with an irreparable loss. He had known Mr. Clapp well for thirty-five years. His conversation was pure, true, and loving ; and he never left him without feeling charmed by his presence, and that he had received personal benefit. He was a large benefactor to the poor, not only on account of financial aid, but for his gentle, wise, sound advice. He had rarely met his equal.

Dr. J. H. Sherman of South Boston related how Mr. Clapp helped him when he first began practice, giving him all needed help to start, with privilege of paying when he could. Also his encouragement was of the best. Advice and information were freely given, and with rare judgment. Dr. Sherman thought Mr. Clapp had been a large benefactor to young men about to start in the profession.

Dr. C. Sturtevant of Hyde Park came to Mr. Clapp with a letter of introduction, and found the warmest reception. He always remembered him, always had a word of encouragement and kindly advice. Dr. Sturtevant felt a sense of personal loss in his decease.

The tribute to Mr. Clapp was spontaneous and general ; and rarely, if ever, have such expressions of esteem been given by the profession for a layman.

N. W. EMERSON, *Recording Secretary.*

BOSTON, Sept. 21, 1886.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, held at the Hawthorne Rooms, 2 Park Street, Oct. 13, 1886, Dr. J. Heber Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following :—

Whereas, Our beloved and revered friend, the Hon. Otis Clapp, has been taken from us by death, and his benign presence can be known no more, except as a fragrant memory of our early days, with the hope that his devotion to the orphan, to the inebriate, and to the incorruptible discharge of his civil duties, his love of justice, and his steadfast adoption of every good and struggling cause, may live, not alone in the memories of the fellowship of this Society, which loved him as a father, but also serve to light his feet with

IN MEMORIAM.

It becomes my duty on this occasion to report the demise within the past year of one who was an esteemed member and an honored ex-president of this society. Dr. A. J. Clark, of Loveland, Colorado, met his death by accident in his home city on the 6th of July, 1903. He was born in the state of New York in 1828, and had followed the practice of medicine for nearly forty years. He was a pioneer in homeopathy; always

true to his profession and of the kind who leaves his mark upon his calling. Dr. Clark was a man of sterling qualities; honest, earnest and sincere in all things. His people loved him as the man as well as the faithful physician, friend and counselor. He was honored by the profession because of his ability, integrity and devotion to the cause of homeopathy.

The death of our friend and colleague serves to remind us of the slender thread which binds us to this life; a thread so frail that in an hour or a moment its parting may launch any of us into an unknown and unknowable eternity. We come into this life without the knowledge of any previous existence. In our journey through life we learn something of the world and of our fellow men. We go out of it as we came, ignorant of all that lies beyond the grave. And this is well for us. Experience engenders hope of a future life; hope leads on to faith, and faith to conviction that all will be well with us if we direct our present lives along the lines of truth, love and fidelity to the principles of right, justice and humanity.

Our lives are variously cast; we pursue variant and devious ways; we labor and strive to reach a certain standard, as we think, each for himself, but at the close there is but one goal for all. Whatever the future may have in store for us, each individual must direct his course according to the light that is given him.

"We meet at one gate

When all is over. The ways, they are many and wide,
And seldom are two ways the same. Side by side,
May we stand at the same little door when all's done?
The ways, they are many; the end, it is one."

President Judkins then read his annual address, taking for his theme "The Education of the Future Homeopathic Physician." From among many excellent thoughts we select the following:

"With a backsight of nearly a quarter of a century to subtend the angle of future perspective, I shall attempt to draw a rough sketch of my ideas of what the education of the future homeopathic should be."

"Education is a drawing out and not a pounding in; a development, not a constructive or stuffing process."

"You may say that it cannot be known at this early age (childhood) whether or not the child will undertake the healing art in later life. Happily the training proposed (kindergarten) is the proper one regardless of his future calling. By noticing what amuses his mind one may tell the bent of the genius and direct that genius accordingly."

critique Oct 1903



Heckensack Bergen Co.
New Jersey May 18th 1867

To the Committee of Arrangements
of the "American Institute of Homoeopathy"

Gentlemen

Your Circular
is just received. I hope
to attend the session in
June.

Very truly yours
A. J. Clark

1870.

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Clark

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Gardner

Can
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Homoeopathy
Postoffice
Co. Pa.
in

Clark
Price

C.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR :

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, at once, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is

Andrew Jackson Clark

I graduated at

New York

Medical College, in the year

1866

My present address is

Scranton

county of

Lucerne

State of

Pennsylvania

where I have resided since

April 1868.

Previous to that time I practised in

Hackensack Bergen

County New Jersey

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year

1858

at

Plymouth Pa.

Had previously studied with view of practising Alopatically, but had not graduated

8.1870

*for
Gardner
Can
lars
Homœopathy
Postoffice
Co. Pa.
in*

*Clark
Price
Co.*

Scranton Pa July 8, 1870

H. M. Smith M.D.



Dear Doctor

Doctor Gardner

(I do not know his first name) can
give you full particulars
of the introduction of Homoeopathy
in this section. His postoffice
is Dunsmuir Luzerne Co. Pa.

You better write him
sending circular.

Yours truly

A. J. Clark

P.S. Would like your price
List & Catalogue

A. J. C.



CLARK, AVERY PROCTOR, M. D., of Twinsburg, O., was born at Stansted, Lower Canada, on November 8th, 1805. Both his parents were of English extraction, but his grandfather on the maternal side, Peter Stearns, was a revolutionary soldier, serving under General Washington as a captain of infantry. Both his father and mother were born in New Hampshire. The subject of this sketch received a good plain literary education in Henrietta, Monroe county, N. Y. After leaving school in 1826 he removed to Ohio, where he entered the employment of a carpenter and joiner, and learned his trade. He continued to follow that occupation until 1836, when he put up a shop on a small water-power, and carried on the business of turner and cabinet-maker.

About 1842, constant application to business resulted in the breaking down of his health. Having been brought up in the allopathic school, he naturally called in a physician of the "old school." Receiving no benefit he several times changed his adviser, and at last hearing of a homœopathic physician, he placed himself in his hands, experiencing immediate relief, and finally wholly recovering. Having been thus favorably disposed towards homœopathy, he resolved upon studying the system, with a view to adopting it in the treatment of his own family. He accordingly procured from the physician who had so successfully treated him a copy of "Epps' Domestic Physician," and having studied it thoroughly, obtained other works on practice. At the expiration of a year's study, considering that he had acquired sufficient knowledge to treat simple cases of sickness in his own family, he purchased of Dr. D. Shipper a small case of three dozen vials of medicines. Up to that time he had never been able to raise a child over the period extending from eight months to five years of age. By the adoption of homœopathy he raised several to maturity. Gradually the success with which he treated his own family gained him a reputation, and he was drawn into a practice that he took no means to secure. Finding that he was benefiting those who sought his aid, he considered it his

duty to prescribe for them, keeping up meanwhile very assiduously his studies. In due course of time he found himself enabled to attend college, whereupon he proceeded to Cleveland, in November, 1850; took two courses of lectures at the Homœopathic College in that city, and graduated with distinction from that institution in February, 1852.

Dr. Clark is a very earnest man and a devoted physician. Though now somewhat advanced in life, he relaxes not in the discharge of the responsible and trying duties of his profession. He is a constant student, and indefatigable in his efforts for the relief of suffering humanity. Possessed not only of great skill, but of a rarely sympathetic nature, he wins his way to the confidence of all his patrons.

He was married to Avis B. Dodge on November 13th, 1832, in Granville, Licking county, O. He has had eleven children, of whom there are only three surviving. These he considers "trophies of homœopathy."

DR. A. J. CUARK.

Andrew J. Clark was born in Southport, New York, 1828, and departed this life at noon, July 6, 1903, having lived nearly seventy-five years.

He was married in 1857 to Martha J. Rood, of Watkins, New York. This union was blessed with five children—two sons and three daughters. One son, while yet in infancy, preceded the father to his "long home." Dr. Clark is survived by his widow, who is sixty-six years of age, one son, Dr. Edwin Jay Clark, of Denver, and three daughters, Dr. Stella M. Clark, of Denver, Mrs. J. J. Burke and Mrs. J. N. Gordon, of Loveland.

About 1850 he became a member of the Christian church. Three or four years later he entered Starkey Seminary, where he was educated for the ministry, and on his wedding day he was ordained a Christian minister. For a number of years he was actively engaged in the work of the ministry, serving the church of his choice in such places as Scranton and Plymouth, Pennsylvania. His voice failed him, however, so that he was compelled to give up active work as a preacher. He selected the next best profession in the world—caring for the afflicted; graduating from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1866. For nineteen years he practiced in the Middle states, but, on account of his wife's health, came to Loveland in 1885. He was a prominent member of the Colorado Homeopathic Society, of which he was president in 1897.

Dr. Clark was a strong Prohibitionist, well posted on the temperance question, and was for several years a prominent lecturer on the temperance platform. He voted the first Prohibition ticket put in the field, and with each recurring ballot his hatred for the saloon curse was manifested. In his demise the liquor traffic has lost its bitterest enemy in this community.—Loveland Register, July 9, 1903.

From the above source we also learn that Dr. Clark's death was due to an accident, caused by the conveyance in which he was making his morning calls coming into collision with a pair of runaway horses, attached to a heavy wagon. Although everything was done to revive him, he died about an hour after the accident happened, without regaining consciousness. The Critique desires to express its sincerest regret that this aged warrior for everything that was right and just should meet death in so tragic a manner, and to assure those who are left to mourn, of its absolute faith that "all is well" with him.

Critique Aug 1 1903



Twinsburg May 31st 1867

To the Committee of Arrangements
of the American Institute of Hom-
oeopathy

Gentlemen

I received a
circular from you asking
me to give you information
as to whether or not I could
attend the Twentieth annual sess-
-ion of your Honorable Institute
For various reasons - not necessary
to mention - it will not be poss-
-ible for me to attend

My residence and address is

Twinsburg Summit Co
Ohio

Avery, P. Clark, M.D.

P.S. There is no other regular Homoeopathic
Physician in this place

A. P. C.

300

CLARK, BYRON GEORGE



BYRON GEORGE CLARK, New York city, New York, born Charlestown, N. H., February 5, 1847; graduated, Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, N. H., 1878; post-graduate course, New York Polyclinic and New York Post-Graduate School; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Byron G. Clarke was born in Charleston, New Hampshire, Feb. 15, 1847, son of Orin Clarke. Came to New York, entered banking house, studied medicine after office hours. Attended Long Island College and graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1877. He began to practice in Windsor, Vt. Took a course in Materia Medica in the Homoeopathic Medical College and settled in New York in 1882. (New York, The Metropolis, Page, 165.) He married Elida daughter of Samuel Peck. (New York, The Metropolis, Page 165.)

CLARK, CHARLES GOULD

+ Charles Gould Clark, M.D.
Graduate at Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll. '66-
Present address, Troy, N.Y.
where he has resided since ^(1841?) '66-
Began to practice Med. in '66, at Troy-

Name in full

Charles Gould Clark M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Troy, N. Y.

Graduate ~~(or Licentiate)~~ of



Bellevue Hosp. Med. College,
New York City.

CLARK, DWIGHT

DWIGHT CLARK, Evanston, Illinois, was born in Yellow Springs, Ohio, March 29, 1875, and is of English descent. He attended the public schools of Bloomington, Indiana, the Hyde Park high school, Chicago, and was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of B. A. in 1899. His medical education was acquired in the Chicago Homœopathic Medi-

cal College and Rush Medical College, Chicago, from both which institutions he was graduated. He was interne at Cook County Hospital from 1901-03, then located in Hyde Park, and in November, 1903, removed to Evanston, where he is now engaged in general practice. Dr. Clark is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He married, in 1903, Anna Kuttler of Dubuque, Iowa.

King Vol 1V

CLARK, EDWARD PERRY

Born Sept 30 1873 at
Matriculated from Honesdale, Pa, Sept 29 1894.
Graduated May 12 1897. Member of Alumni Assoc.
Advanced standing because of a year in Wyoming
Seminary. Located 5th Ave & Maryland St Pittsburg Pa

DR. EDWARD P. CLARK
1209 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

January 7, 1915.

Dr. Thomas L. Bradford,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Doctor:-

I have been informed that you can give me a history of our old Homoeopathic Hospital in Pittsburgh, or at least perhaps you can tell me where I can obtain such data.

I wish to write a short article about the Hospital, to be published in our Hospital News.

Thanking you in advance for any information you may send, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

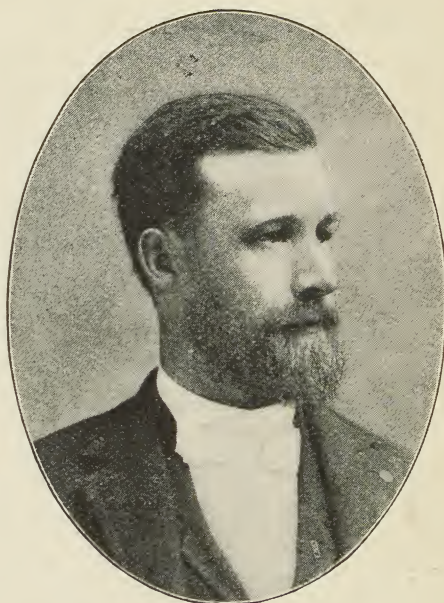
Edward P. Clark.

CLARK, EDWIN J



EDWIN J. CLARK, M. D.,

APPOINTED ON CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL STAFF.
GENERAL MEDICINE. (SECOND FOUR MONTHS).



EDWIN J. CLARK, M. D.,
DENVER, COL.

CLARK, ELIPHALET

Every community has its prominent men and central figures. Such was the position held by Dr Eliphalet Clark in the City of Portland, Me., and in relation to the history and practice of homoeopathy in Maine.

He was born in Strong, Me., in 1801 and was educated at the Farmington Academy. He attended medical lectures at the Bowdoin Medical School and was graduated there from in 1824. He began practice at Wilton, Me., but removed to Portland in 1830 where he built up a large practice. It was not long after his settlement in Portland that he was attracted to the tenets of Hahnemann, and he read everything he could find upon the subject. In 1836 he began to make experiments with crude drugs upon the healthy human body, and obtained some valuable and suggestive symptoms from *Veratrum viride*. In 1839 he accepted the principles laid down in the "Organon" but he was not publicly known to have any connection with homoeopathy until 1840. He became a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy in 1846 two years after its organization. During the early part of his professional life he devoted much time to surgery in which he acquired marked distinction.

He joined the Methodist Church in 1819 and during his long life occupied many positions of trust in connection with the church, with educational institutions and other projects of public character. He served for many years as trustee of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill; also of the Methodist Biblical Institute at Concord, N. H. until it was merged into the Boston School of Theology in 1869. Though an earnest republican and entertaining strong political opinions he persistently refused to accept any political office though frequently urged to do so. He was the projector of the Portland Horse Railway and its first president and at his death was president of the Portland Steam Packet Company. He gave generously to many objects.

During many years he was afflicted with capillary bronchitis with tubular dilatation.

Acute pneumonia followed a slight exposure and after a short illness, on Friday June 8, 1883, he died at the age of 82 years. He was a senior of the Institute since its organization of that rank of members.

A.I.H. 1884.



Portland, May 20 1867

To Geo. Belcher M.D.,
Chairman of Com. of Arrangements,
A. S. of Med.

Dear Sir,
Not in health
sufficient to enable me to attend
the meeting of the Am. Soc. of Med.
on the 5th. proximo.

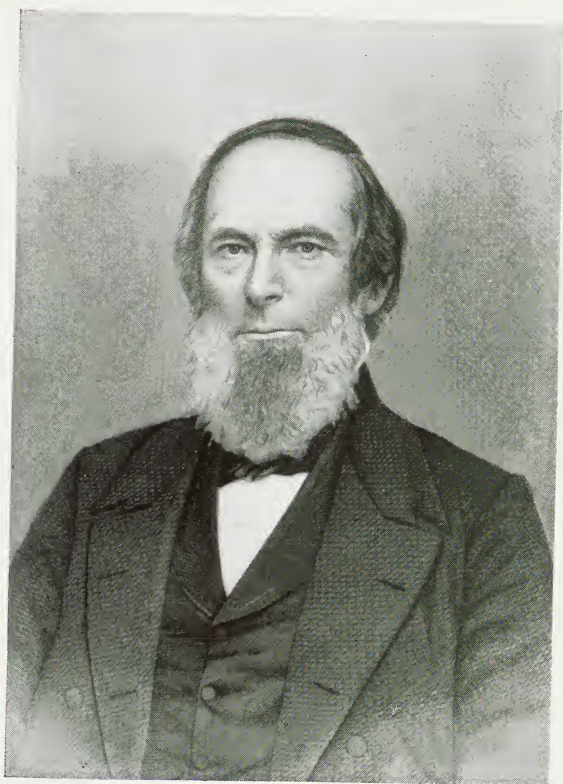
Yours most Respectfully,
Ephraim Clark, M.D.,
239 Congress Street,
Portland,
Me.

My partner is
George R. Clark, M.D.,
239 Congress St.
Portland
Maine

CLARK, ELIPHALET.

Dr. Eliphalet Clark may be said, doubtless, to have had his attention turned favorably towards homœopathy earlier than any other member of the profession in the State. He is a native of the State, born in the town of Strong in 1801, and graduated at the Maine Medical School in the class of 1824. The first six years of his practice was in the town of Wilton; from thence he removed to Portland in 1830, where he still resides. In the course of the first eight or nine years in Portland he acquired an extensive patronage, and attained to the foremost rank among his fellows, especially in surgery, for which he had an especial fondness. Dr. Clark possesses an active mind, is an acute observer, true to his convictions of right, and faithful in the performance of all his obligations, but has had his usefulness restricted by ill-health, from which he has suffered more or less all through his professional life. Having at all times a lively interest in whatever pertains to his profession he read everything upon the subject that came in his way, and embraced all opportunities to converse with the ablest men of the profession, "but," as he says, "without obtaining much light." He read also whatever he could find in those early days upon the subject of homœopathy without fully accepting the principles, much less the subject of small doses. In 1836 he began to make experiments with crude drugs upon the healthy human body, and obtained some valuable and suggestive symptoms from *Veratrum viride*, which, he says, were a perfect skeleton of the present proving of this drug as it now stands in the *Materia Medica*. From the time of these experiments he occasionally made observations privately upon the sick with homœopathic medicines, and in 1839 he accepted the principles laid down in the *Organon*, applying them in practice as best he could with the means at his command. But he was not publicly known to have any connection with homœopathy till some time in the year 1840.

(W.C.)



Eliphalet L. Clark M.D.

Chap. 21- P. 5

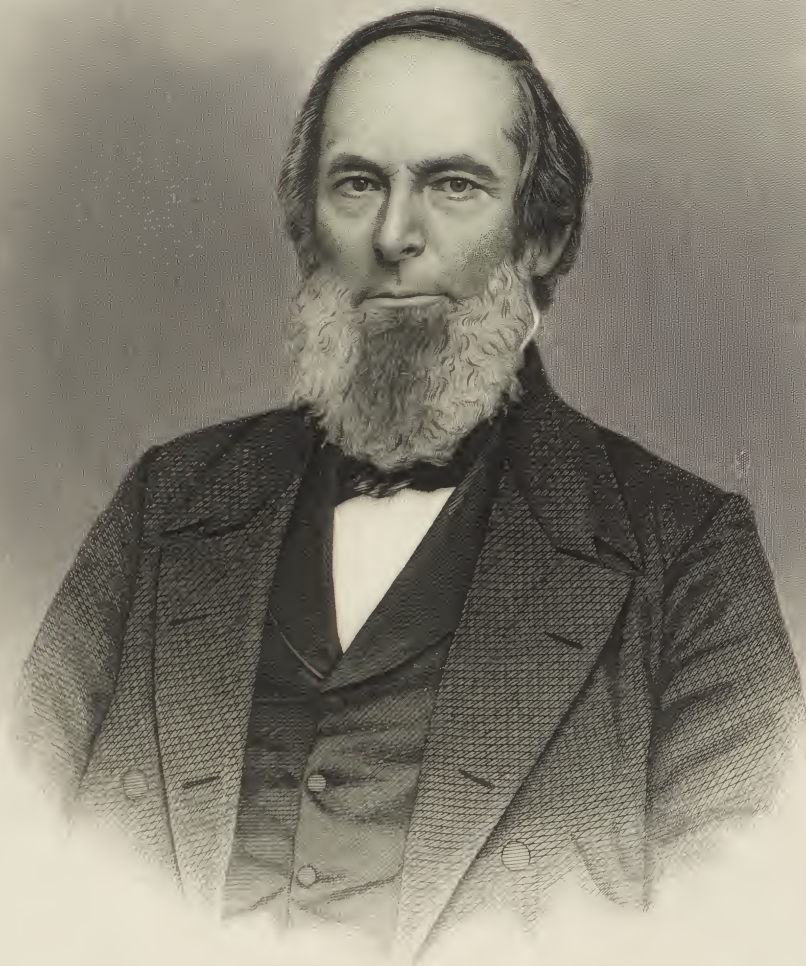
EVERY community has its prominent men and central figures. Such was the position occupied by Dr. Eliphalet Clark in the city of Portland, Me., and in relation to the history and practice of homœopathy in Maine. Dr. Clark may be said to have had his attention turned favorably towards homœopathy earlier than any other member of the profession in the State.

He was born in Strong, Maine, in 1801, and was educated at the Farmington Academy. He attended lectures at Bowdoin Medical School, and was graduated therefrom in 1824. He began the practice of medicine at Wilton, Maine, but removed to Portland in 1830, where he built up a large practice. His attention was soon after attracted to homœopathy, and he read whatever he could find upon the subject. In 1836 he began to make some experiments with crude drugs upon the healthy human body, and obtained some valuable and suggestive symptoms from *veratrum viride*. In 1839 he accepted the principles laid down in the "Organon," but he was not publicly known to have any connection with homœopathy until 1840. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1846, two years after its organization, and was for many years a constant attendant upon its meetings and active upon its working committees.

During the early part of his professional life he devoted much time to surgery, in which he acquired considerable distinction. He possessed an unusually active mind and excellent judgment. He was a good observer, with great force of character to execute what he deemed right. He took a deep interest in religious matters, having joined the Methodist church in 1819, and during his long life occupied many positions of honor and trust in connection with the church, with educational institutions, and with projects of a public character. He served for many years as trustee of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill; also of the Methodist Biblical Institute at Concord, N. H., until it was merged into the Boston University School of Theology in 1869. He was an earnest Republican, and had strong political opinions, but he persistently refused to accept any political office, though frequently urged to do so. He was the projector of the Portland horse-railroad and its first president, and at the time of his death was president of the Portland Steam Packet Company. He gave generously to many objects, some of which he remembered through his legacies.

During many years he was afflicted with chronic capillary bronchitis accompanied by tubular dilatation. Acute pneumonia followed a slight exposure, and, after a short illness, on Friday, June 8, 1883, he passed away at the ripe age of eighty-two.

*



Engraved by J. S. Burck, New York.

ELIPHALET CLARK, M.D.

PORTLAND, MAINE

Published by J. S. Burck, New York.

WILLIAM L. GORHAM, FOR THE LADIES' REPOSITORY



CLARKE E WILLARD

Name in full

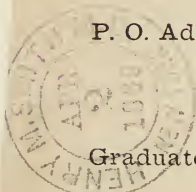
E. Willard Clarke M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Appleton, Outagamie Co. Wis.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Hahnemann Medical College,
Chicago, Ills.*



CLARK, ERNEST LABOSE

Matriculated from Jersey City, N J. Sept 4 1892.
Graduated Apr 19 1893. Member Alumni Assoc. Was three
years in the New York Homoeopathic College. Located at
Media, Pa.

Ernest Laban Clark ☉ Media, Pa.; Hahnemann Medical
College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1893; aged 59; died,
August 18, at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, of car-
cinoma of the intestine. 1929.

CLARK, EZRA WARREN, M.D., of
Derby, Vermont, was born at Glover,
Vermont, on the 12th day of October,
1842.

His early education was obtained in the
public schools, the Orleans Liberal Institute
and the Vermont Methodist Conference Semi-
nary.

Ezra, having a predilection for medicine,
commenced the study with Dr. R. B. Skinner
in the year 1867. After taking two courses of
lectures he graduated from the Jefferson Medi-
cal College in the year 1870.

Dr. Clark was married to Isadore M.
Aldrich, April 30, 1871. The Doctor has
been located at Derby ever since January 1,
1873, and has built up a very fine practice for
a country town.

FRANK M. CLARK, M.D.

Was born in Strongsville, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, January 14, 1854. He graduated at the Homœopathic College at Cleveland in 1860, and located at Monroeville, where he practiced for three years, whence he removed to Salem. He married Miss Hattie Strong in April, 1880. He joined the Institute in 1888. He died October 8, 1892.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

MEMORIAL TO DR. CLARK.

Adopted by the Homeopathic Medical Society of Eastern Ohio.

The following memorial to Dr. F. M. Clark, of Salem, was adopted by the Homeopathic Medical Society of Eastern Ohio, at its semi-annual meeting held at Warren, Wednesday, October 19, 1892:

Again are we called upon as a Society and individuals to pause amid the busy scenes of professional life, and to bring the sweet flowers of love and memory and place them upon the casket of one whom in life we all delighted to honor.

Dr. Frank M. Clark was born at Strongsville, Ohio, on January 14th, 1854. He received his literary education at Geneva. His medical education was obtained at the Homeopathic College of Cleveland, from which he graduated in 1880. In April following he was married. On October 8th, 1892 his earthly career ended. These, in brief, are some of the salient points in his life's history. But how suggestive they are to those who knew him; for those who knew him best had learned his worth.

When Dr. Clark committed to us the sad duty of presenting the notice of his death to this society, it was not with the expectation that any eulogy would be pronounced upon his life and character. Dr. Clark needs no eulogy: his

life speaks for him. His soul at birth was stamped with the seal of nobility, and the scant thirty-nine years of his life but proved his right to that royal dignity.

But for our sakes do we contemplate a life which in every respect presented such a full, rounded complement of manly and christian virtues that the contemplation of it can but lift us to higher conceptions of life and its possibilities.

The true life is not satisfied with the mere record: "he was born, he made money, he died;" but rather: "he was born, he lived a life in which the welfare and happiness of others—though purchased at the price of personal toil and sacrifice—was his aim." Such a life, though it ends—as all life must—yet perpetuates itself in the conscious impetus to noble living exemplified in the life of others. And so "he being dead, yet speaketh."

Yes, Dr. Frank Clark is gone. And often it may be ours in the future "to long for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still;" but no voice will come back from across the unknown sea to give the accustomed cheer; but there is left to us the ever living promptings of a noble life to noble living.

If, as in the poet's thought "we rise by the contemplation of those things that are above us," then truly was Dr. Clark a rising man. His ideal was high. His conceptions of the possibilities of the true physician were not blunted by

selfishness, nor dwarfed by mere desire for gain. He was ambitious; yet possessed of that ambition that would rear no professional structure upon the ruins or shattered hopes of his professional brother. Early in life he learned the secret of its true success; and with a soul attuned to harmony with its maker he found it possible, even in suffering, to be joyful.

To those who were permitted to minister to him during his long, painful illness was visible that keen desire—implanted by the Giver of life—to live for those he loved; and yet when the consciousness came upon him that length of days was not to be his, and when once as we sat by his bedside he asked our professional opinion as to the outcome of the case, with far less composure than we could answer his question, did he reply, "it's all right."

Does his life work to us seem unfinished as he went on and out to test the mysteries of that unknown life? Who doubts that when the light of eternity so illuminates our souls that we can grasp the proper relation of events but that we shall see in his life the symmetrical development of a plan for his eternal good.

With sad yet submissive hearts do we bow beneath this dispensation of a loving Father; believing that in His own good time, He will make all things plain; and conscious of the great loss Mrs. Clark has sustained in the death of such a husband, do we as a Society and as individuals request our Secretary to as-

sure her of our kindest regards and warmest sympathy.

{ JOHN. A. GANN,
A. S. HAYDEN.

DR. HAYDEN'S TRIBUTE.

Dr. A. S. Hayden, of Columbiana, presented the following tribute to the society, which was unanimously adopted:

I am profoundly thankful that we have reverently paused in obedience to

the holiest impulses of human nature to consider resolutions of the highest privilege—reported by no committee—having no place on any calendar—and upon which no negative vote has ever been recorded.

Dr. Frank M. Clark died where manhood's morning almost touches noon, and while the shadows were still pointing toward the west. He had not passed on life's highway, the stone that marks the summit, but becoming weary, he lay down by the wayside, and using his burden for a pillow, he fell into that dreamless sleep that kisses down his eyelids still.

In many respects our deceased brother was remarkable. He was brave and tender—oak and vine, fortress and flower. He was the friend of heroic souls. He climbed the heights, scorning duplicity and deception, while on his forehead fell the golden dawning of a grander day. He was the friend of the oppressed, and with loyal heart faithfully discharged life's duties. He added to the sum of human joy, and were everyone for whom he had rendered a loving service to bring a blossom to his grave, he would now be sleeping beneath a wilderness of flowers.

I will not attempt an analysis of his character, though I was nearer to him, perhaps than any other member of this association. He granted me, years ago an open sesame, to his heart and home. It is sufficient to say that he was loyal to his convictions and brave in their defence. His high spirit and strong personality, caused him to be positive in his likes and dislikes, and his sense of honor would condone no duplicity in those who misplaced his confidence. He was a scholar of no mean attainments, and was distinguished for large conscientiousness and intense delicacy of feeling. He was quiet and unassuming in his work and unostentatious in its display or comparison, but the physicians who are doing better work than Dr. Clark did, are very few indeed. His highest honor is bestowed by those who knew him best and his firmest friends and sincerest mourners are those with

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Brief Biogr
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whom he was brought into daily contact. Dr. Clark had his faults, else he had never been invested with the strange and sudden dignity of death, but these were so subjected to his lofty life purposes, and "the elements were so moulded in him, that nature might stand up and say to all the world, *this was a man.*" Of my own relations to Dr. Clark, as fellow, as friend, yea, and as brother, I cannot trust myself to speak, "only he who chanted the elegy over the slain soul, can voice my sorrow," at his early, and as we view it, untimely taking off. Why was all this permitted? Why did the night raven never lift his wing? Why were prayers and tears not answered? All these come crowding upon us and we have not yet found solution. "What a strange providence. How can it fit into any plan of Divine Wisdom and love?" It is a great test of faith, but Dr. Clark trusted and said "its all right" and as for me I stretch lame hands of faith, and grope; and falling on the World's great altar stairs, I call on what I feel is Lord of all, and freely trust the larger hope.

A. S. HAYDEN.

The autopsy of the remains of Dr. F. M. Clark made in the presence of all the physicians in the city yesterday, revealed the cause of death to be a large cancer which completely enveloped the left kidney. The right kidney being in a hearty condition. It is stated that the cancer weighed over four pounds.

DR. F. M. CLARK.

Brief Biographical Sketch of an Honored Man.

Seldom does it become our duty to record the death of one more generally beloved and respected than was the subject of this article. Many hearts were saddened last Saturday as the intelligence circulated from friend to friend; for through his extensive practice while an active physician in good health he had a wide acquaintance, and many warm friends. His qualities in the sick

room were alike to those in the social circle, gentle, affable and sympathetic. Dr. Clark was a conscientious man of honor and honesty, genial and gentlemanly. As a physician he was loyal and faithful to his patients; in practice he was skillful and successful. Families to whom he ministered have been heard to say, "A visit from Dr. Clark was often medicine itself," as in his natural manner he so unconsciously pre-

scribed liberal quantities of cheer, encouragement and sunshine. As a friend he was true and unselfish; as a husband and father thoroughly devoted. The church and the community at large have met with a loss, but where our hearts beat strongest in sympathy is with those in the home he left.

Dr. Clark was born at Strongsville, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, January 14th, 1854. His college education was obtained at Geneva. His medical course was taken at Cleveland, graduating in 1880. After graduating he located at Monroeville, and from thence removed to Salem three years later. In April of the year 1880 he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Strong. For twelve years they have happily walked and worked together. He faithfully proved himself a help and support when trials came, and ready to rejoice and be glad in the midst of pleasure and prosperity. When about twenty years of age he made public profession of his faith in Christ by uniting with the Presbyterian church, and ever maintained his profession by a consistent life and trust in God. Oh that all could have witnessed his great faith in prayer, his love for, and belief in God's word; and while he sorrowed to leave those dependent on him and so dear to him, yet how beautifully and as a dutiful child to a fond parent, did he bide God's time and will. Death had no terrors for him. The only sorrow is the great loss to family, relations and friends, and while the heart aches, and longs, and aches, and the whole life seems blighted by bitter

sorrow to her who was nearest and dearest to him, yet is there not comfort in having witnessed his triumphant death, in having the assurance of the glory he has entered, in the perfect bliss of being with his Lord and dear little ones gone before.

The funeral services will be conducted in the Presbyterian church at 2 p. m. Tuesday. On Wednesday morning the remains will be taken to Berea, Ohio, for interment.

W. of
P. Hayden

MAR 8 1893

Clark

Strongsville O
March 6. 1893

Mr Henry M. Smith

Dear Sir.

Your favor of Feb. 28th
received. in reply I enclose
these memorials that were
published at the time
of my husband's death
from which you can
take dates and items
as you choose.

His full name - was
Frank M. Clark, and
date of death Oct 8th 1892

If there is any reference
wished I will refer

Yours to Dr John A. Gammon, of
Worcester O. and Dr A. S. Hayden
of Salem O.

Very Truly

Wm F. M. Clark

CLARK, FRANK R

Matriculated from RIGGLESVILLE, Pa
Graduated Apr 7 1891. Member Alumni Assoc. Located at
Berwick, Pa.

GEORGE
CLARK, G. FISH

THE GERMS of cholera, diphtheria, consumption—of nearly all the diseases, in a word—have been identified and photographed. Measures have been taken to exterminate them or to nullify their pernicious activity in the human system. Now we have the bacillus of death itself.

A Brooklyn physician, after close microscopical research, has discovered in the corpuscles of human blood the germ whose life is death—the death of mankind. The physician who has made this startling discovery is G. Fish Clark, of No. 515 Decatur street, Brooklyn.

Dr. Clark is now studying the germ's habits with the view to devising means that will destroy it, or, at least, keep it at bay.

Dr. Clark is confident of success. He believes that he can kill the death germ or at all events so check its ravages that life may be greatly prolonged. He does not go so far as to say that longevity equal to that which prevailed in the days of Methuseiah will be attained, but he is confident that he has a clue to the secret of the remarkable ages which he believes men in remote generations attained.

Dr. Clark is a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and he has been in practice in Brooklyn for a number of years. In addition to his regular routine professional work he has long devoted much time to microscopical research and to the study of the germ theory of disease.

It was in the course of studies of this kind, consisting of microscopical examinations of human blood corpuscles, that he made the discovery of what he believes to be the veritable germ of death—the "Mortis Bacillus," as he has named it.

In the following paper, prepared especially for the Sunday World, Dr. Clark makes public for the first time the history and result of his researches:

Without resorting to statistical proof, as I have done in the unpublished article from which I have condensed this, it is deducted that death is due primarily to immorality, squalor and ignorance; secondarily and more directly to disease; thirdly to the mortis bacillus.

In the physical world beyond the human vision there are myriads of living beings, which, not unlike the vulture or the carrion crow, hover not only above us and around us, but within us, ready to devour the degenerate tissues. These invisible germs have a much greater variety of form and habit than the countless number of living things which come within the scope of the human eye. When we by any means through immorality, ignorance or violation of nature's laws do anything to deplete our tissues these ever-present, always vigilant microbes search their way to that degenerate tissue and work towards its destruction. This is disease.

"In general terms the blood may be looked upon as the focus or middle point of all tissue—metamorphosis."—Wagner.

Through the blood we receive oxygen, the great life-saver; into the blood flow the lymph and chyle, which is the emulsified food taken from the intestines. Iron and other chemicals are found in combination.

The arteries carry this nutriment, and by capillaries and interstitial spaces ramify into every tissue and bring far from its source the nourishment the body needs. The veins convey back what is not needed, together with the deadly carbonic acid gas which, by way of the heart, is expelled through the lungs. The lungs are where this fluid is revived, and a new store of oxygen is laid in. In case of disease, when the blood is sent gushing through the arteries and chemical changes occur more rapidly, heat is produced by this chemical action, and we have what is known as a high temperature. Nature in her effort to mend herself by increased speed, so that she may renew her oxygen, produces this fever. In the case of a local injury an excessive amount of blood rushes to that

spot to supply the injured tissue. Congestion and local heat immediately follow.

The red corpuscles are the oxygen-laden globules. Every time we breathe millions of these corpuscles renew life, throw off the carbonic acid gas and imbibe the oxygen. Then, fresh from nature's sun, both these minute corpuscles, having entered the heart, carry life to the tissues.

Stop breathing for a moment and at that moment the tissues begin to die.

Here, then, is the vulnerable point in life—at "the focus of all tissue metamorphoses."

This is the point at which we find the mortis bacillus.

In July, 1893, while examining the blood under a powerful microscope I observed two or three red corpuscles unite and form a white corpuscle. Over the field of the glass with an amoeboid movement I saw for the first time a bright reddish cell move away. It was smaller than a single red corpuscle and with the added characteristic of independent motion. The oxygen and other vital ingredients of the red corpuscles were gone, the corpuscles united and formed themselves into a white corpuscle.* The tissue lost the precious oxygen upon which it feeds; the mortis bacillus purloined the morsel. In a negative way such a change would lessen the carrying powers of the red corpuscles in their function of relieving the system of the deadly carbonic acid gas.

One point before I proceed. It has been claimed by a few leading histologists that the red corpuscles have an independent motion, amoeboid in character. This, however, is denied by the great army of observers. From this fact I am led to believe that these few observers must have mistaken a mortis bacillus for a red corpuscle.

The mortis bacilli may occur in groups or singly. They are minute globules. They change their shape. Sometimes they appear like minute spiders extending themselves in every direction, sometimes they shrink up and are almost round; at other times they flatten themselves and then again they look like canary seeds. They multiply rapidly under the proper circumstances by dividing them-

es; they are about 1-5500 of an inch in diameter; though they vary in size. They move by means of protruding a part of their body forward and drawing the other part to it. They are of a fawn to a reddish color. They are numerous in proportion to the condition of the individual. In a case of typhoid fever from which I drew a few drops of blood I discovered that the red corpuscles did not exceed the white, and that the mortis bacilli were everywhere present. In a healthy child of healthy parents I searched in vain to find them.

In my observations I have veiled as far as possible the space around the reflector of the microscope and allowed a strong light to strike it. I have usually dropped a drop of water over the specimens to be examined.

In the culture of the mortis bacillus I made several attempts before I was at all successful. In the illustration you will observe the most successful way to procure this result. Rice powder, 100 parts; (milk and bullion 3 parts to 1 part), 210 parts. Two drops of tincture ac. ferri and a small piece of decayed apple placed in a culture test-tube and that placed in a larger test-tube. In the larger test-tube I have oxygen, which is supplied by chemicals. The cork of the smaller test-tube is allowed to be loosened. Without this latter precaution the bacillus would die. It was not until I had devised some way to supply it with oxygen that it lived and multiplied. It is better to have it at a temperature of at least 101 degs. Fahrenheit.

Let me illustrate in conclusion why I have named this the mortis bacillus.

"Life is a correspondence of environments." All life is dependent upon its surroundings to live. Squalor, filth, ignorance, immorality have produced conditions which make it possible for the ordinary

*It is a well-known fact among physicians that sickness is accompanied by a diminution of the red corpuscles and an increase in the number of white corpuscles.

disease germs to exist. The existence of the disease germs produces a condition which makes it possible for a bacillus mortis to exist.

While it is a feeder upon oxygen and the other vital forces of the red corpuscles, another influence must exist, and that is the influence of the disease germ. It can be found in abundance in the blood of all diseased individuals. It is more numerous in the old man than in the healthy young. Diseased nature in its effort to repair itself is on the threshold met with this guardian of the grave. The oxygen which will renew life is stolen. The vitality is sucked as by a leach, as the depleted tissues, like a thirsty traveller, stand in need of instant relief. The red corpuscles are diminished; they become white corpuscles. Oxygen is needed and the carbonic acid gas smothers the victim because the carriers of that noxious gas are depleted. The patient longs for air; the tongue is parched and dry; the fever heightens; the microbe's deadly work is done and a human being succumbs to the mortis bacilli.

It may be possible in the near future the author will record one or two successful experiments made by him in his efforts to find some means of destroying or keeping at bay this death germ.

GEORGE FISH CLARK, Brooklyn, New York, was born February 1, 1865, son of the Rev. George W. Clark, D. D., and Susan Caroline Fish, his wife. He was educated in public and private schools, Peddie Institute, where he graduated in 1883; Bucknell University, graduating B. A. in 1887, and M. A. in 1890; and in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, where he received his degree of M. D. in 1890. In the same year he began his professional career in the city of Brooklyn, where he now lives. For a short time he was connected with the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine as assistant demonstrator of obstetrics. He is a member of the Kings County Homoeopathic Medical Society, and of the Φ K Ψ Alumni Club. He married, in 1894, Elizabeth Grace Thompson. Their children are George Whitfield and Virginia Edith Clark.

King Vol 1V

Born in Brooklyn Feb 1 1865.
Matriculated from Hightstown N J
Sept 24 1887 Graduated Apr 2
1890. Member of Alumni Assoc
Located at 512 Decatur St
Brooklyn, N. Y.

George Fish Clark, Brooklyn; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1890; aged 62; died, February 23, at the U. S. Naval Hospital, of cirrhosis of the liver. 1928.

ONLY 1

Dr. G. Fish Clark, a Brooklyn Phy

W.

THE WORLD: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1896.



(From an instantaneous photograph taken for the Sunday World.)

Dr. Clark in His Office Studying the D

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS AT HIS DESK HE SEARCHED WITH A MICROSC
BLOOD DECAY.

A GERM PREVENTS PERPE

Dr. Physician and a Graduate of Hahnemann C
World His Discovery of the Bacillus of

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BIEDERMAN
FROM PHOTO.



(Dr

Dr. Death Germ.

The Death Germ

OR A NUMBER OF YEARS

BLOOD DECAY.

ACTUAL YOUTH.

Dr. College, Announces Through the Sunday
Death.



awn for the Sunday World from Sketches by Dr. G. Fish Clark.)

OR A NUMBER OF ENLARGED Many Thousand Diameters.
BLOOD DECAY.

The Medical Institute,
A Monthly Journal of Medical Miscellany,
222-30 N. BROAD STREET.

Philadelphia, Jan 8 1889

J. L. Bradford, M. D.,
1862 Frankford Ave.
Dear Doctor:- Phila.

Your article was
received. We feel deeply
grateful to you. We shall
endeavour to send the proof
to you ^{as you desire}. The article will be
published in the Feb. issue.

Yours Truly
G. F. Clark

The Medical Institute,
A Monthly Journal of Medical Miscellany,
222-30 N. BROAD STREET.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1 1888
J. L. Bradford, M.D.,
1862 Frankford Ave., Phila.

Dear Doctor:—

I trust that you received a copy of the last number of the "Medical Institute". Your name was handed in, so that you could obtain, at least, an idea of our intentions concerning the editing of the paper for the coming year.

We desire to raise the standing of the paper by filling the department of "Contributions" with articles written by men of some reputation and experience. Drs. Noah Martin, G. W. Smith, Dudley, Thomas and others of this city have promised to contribute. We write you, an alumnus of our college, as one likely to be

interested in her welfare as
well as that of her students, and
their organizations and enterprises.
Should it be convenient for you to
write an article, on the subject
most interesting to you, that of
"Homoeopathic Bibliography" or some
kindred subject, you would confer
a great favor upon us. We do not
designate the subject however,
should you prefer to write on some
other topic. Perhaps you have some-
thing already written which you would
be willing to have printed. Send all
contributions to Mr. H. E. Randall
Gen. Editor, (222-230 N. Broad St.).

We hope to hear from you.

Yours Respectfully

G. F. Clark

James A. C. Ed.

CLARK, G. EVERETT, M.D., of Stillwater, Minnesota, was born on the historic banks of the Maumee, at Napoleon, Ohio, on the 25th of March, 1852.

In 1864 the Clark family removed to Adrian, Michigan, to enjoy the superior advantages of the public schools located there, and which young Clark attended.

In 1873 he entered Kalamazoo College from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. At once he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Jewett of Adrian, Mich.

In the month of February, 1880, he graduated with honors from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, receiving two of the faculty prizes for superior scholarship.

The first four years of Dr. Clark's professional experience were passed in the city of Lima, Ohio. He then removed to Stillwater, Minnesota, where he still resides, devoting his entire time to his professional duties. In January, 1891, he was appointed, by the governor of Minnesota, to a position on the state examining board. This position Dr.

Clark acceptably filled until elected by the Board of Regents of the State University to the chair of theory and practice in the homoeopathic department in that institution.

The Doctor is married but has no children. He is a member of the State Medical Society.

CLARK, G HARDY



CLARK, GEORGE HENRY

Born Phila Dec 15 1846. Matriculated from Phila Oct 10
1870. Graduated Mar 11 1872. Not a member of Alumni Assoc.
Located at 116 Walnut Lane Germantown.

GEORGE H. CLARK, M. D.,
GERMANTOWN,
PHILADELPHIA.



Dear Doctor.

Many thanks for the pamphlets.

*I shall embrace the first opportunity to call
and see your books.*

*Very truly, yours,
Geo. H. Clark.*

11-20-88.

law of therapeutics as given to us by the immortal Hahnemann.

The only society to which Dr. Clark belongs is the International Hahnemannian Association, and he glories in its annual meetings. He is always on deck, provided with an excellent paper, and is ready, to the last breath, to defend true homœopathy. In fact the Doctor is one of the most active members of the society.

Dr. Clark is married but has no children.

CLARK, GEO. H., M.D., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in that Quaker city on the 15th of December, 1846.

On his father's side he sprung from a stock of hardy Englishmen. His mother was a descendant of the Montagues, of whom Lady Mary Worthy Montague was one. George had but a common-school education and had to hustle for a living when only fourteen years of age. He started life with the intention of being a naval engineer, but his intentions were frustrated by an act of congress. After having made enough money, working in a machine shop, George took up the study of medicine and earnestly pursued it.

He attended the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and graduated there in 1872, while Father Hering was dean. The same year Dr. Clark commenced to practice and he then began to practice pure, undefiled

Hahnemannian homœopathy, and he has adhered rigidly to it ever since, each day's experience making him stronger in his work and faith.

In his twenty-one years' experience Dr. Clark has had a fair share of representative cases of disease, including the most malignant and the most painful, and in no case has he departed from or abandoned the law of homœopathy, and in no case, so says the Doctor, has he had reason to regret his course.

Dr. Clark was co-editor of the *The Homœopathic Physician* in 1890-91 and his vigorous writings therein speak for him. He has experienced no change of heart, for he still adheres to what he then wrote and as he resumes his pen from time to time he still sticks to the law of therapeutics as given to us by the immortal Hahnemann.

The only society to which Dr. Clark belongs is the International Hahnemannian Association, and he glories in its annual meetings. He is always on deck, provided with an excellent paper, and is ready, to the last breath, to defend true homœopathy. In fact the Doctor is one of the most active members of the society.

Dr. Clark is married but has no children.

CLARK, GEORGE R

DIED. — GEORGE R. CLARK, M.D., died of diphtheria, in Portland, Me., Nov. 1, 1869, aged 35 years. After attending one course of medical lectures at Harvard, he attended two courses at the New York Homœopathic College, where he graduated in 1863; and immediately thereafter commenced the practice of medicine in Portland, in company with the writer. A close student of medicine, of sound judgment, great knowledge of our method of treating diseases; faithful, gentle and kind in his intercourse with the sick, — he had made many fast friends, and gave promise of future eminence in his profession.

A report of his case may be expected.

E. CLARK.

N E Med Gaz Dec 1869

CLARK, GILBERT.

Settled at Warren, R. I. in
until his death in 1871. (W. Conv.) . Remained there

CLARK, HERBERT RALPH

HERBERT RALPH CLARKE, Cleveland Ohio, lecturer in physiology and clinical instructor in surgery, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, September 19, 1876, son of Henry Robert Clarke and Mary Baker, his wife, the former of English and latter of English and Spanish descent. He attended the district schools of Kalamazoo, the grammar and high school at Painesville, Ohio, and then took up the study of medicine at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, graduating in 1900. Since that time he has practiced in Cleveland, and in connection therewith served as resident surgeon to the Huron Street Hospital, 1899-1900; visiting surgeon and lecturer in the nurses training school, same institution. He is now lecturer in physiology and clinical instructor in surgery in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. During the Spanish-American war Dr. Clarke was assistant hospital steward U. S. A. for a year.

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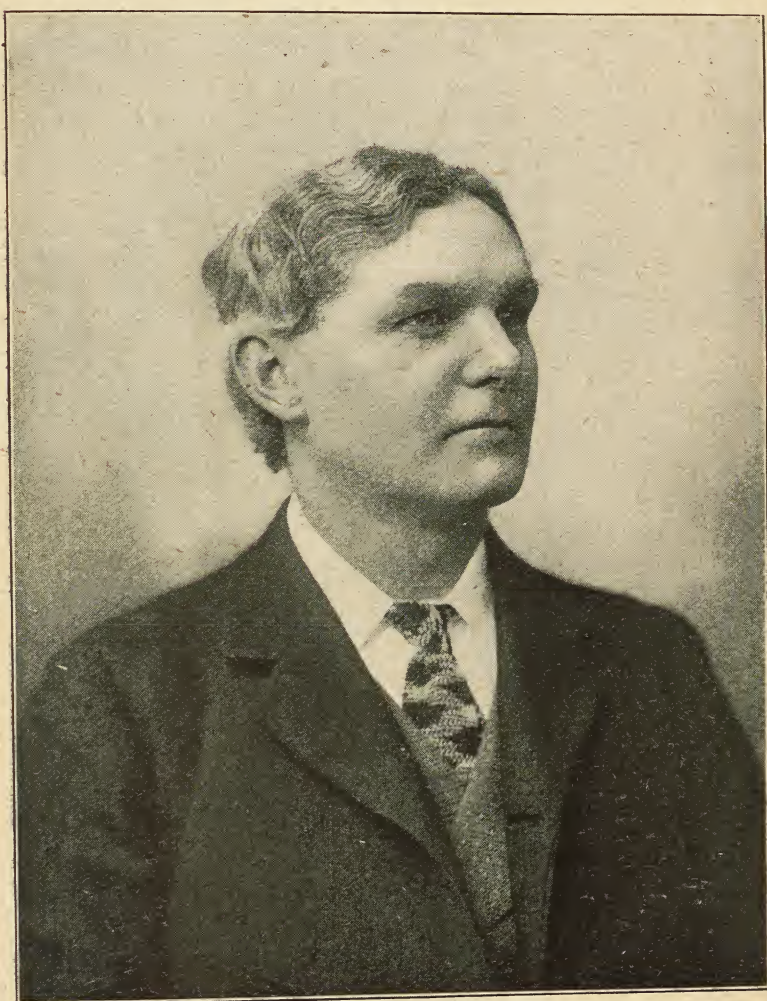
CLARK. JEPHA C

JEPHA C. CLARK, Andover, New Jersey, born Hainesville, N. J., November 23, 1859; literary education, Newton Collegiate Institute and Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown (class of '82); graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1885; secretary board of education, 1886; coroner, 1902-1906.

CLARK, J NELSON

Dr. J. Nelson Clark became a convert to homœopathy in 1868, after studying its principles and workings for two years. He has been successful in practice, and has published some essays on medical topics. He is trying to have established a State homœopathic hospital for the treatment of the insane, which institution is to be under the entire control of the State. It is hoped that this project will eventually be carried into effect, though it can only be accomplished by the united effort of all our homœopathic fraternity.

CLARK, JOHN HENRY



JOHN HENRY CLARKE, M. D., M. B., C. M.
Editor Homeopathic World, London.



JOHN H. CLARKE, M. D.

CLARK, J. LANG.

Became a homoeopath in 1873. Was at that time at Providence, R. I. (W.Conv.)

My full name is *John L. Clarke*
I graduated at ~~the~~ *Pennsylvania* Medical College, in the year *1854*
My present address is *Fall River*, county of *Bristol*
State of *Massachusetts* where I have resided since *1854*
~~prior to that time I practiced in~~
I began to practise Homoeopathy in the year *1854* at *Fall River*
I am a member of the *American Institute*,
Massachusetts Med. Society & Bristol Co. Med. Society,

Fall River Mass. May 30. 67
Dr. Geo. E. Belcher.

Dear Sir, I write
in compliance with the request
of the Com. of arrangements of 1870
the Am. Inst. to say that I
expect to attend the en-
suing meeting. I would like
for you to engage a room
for me at the Hotel at which
you engage rooms for my
brother H. B. Clarke of New Bedford. I am
There is one other Homoeopathic
Physician here viz. Dr. Isaac Fiske
Respectfully Yours
John L. Clarke

Fall River Jan. 26. 1870
Dr. J. T. Felbot,

Dear Sir,

You will
find such information as you
request, in an Address which
I read to the Bristol Co. H. M. Society
in 1867, published in your Gazette
vol. 2 No. 4 Page 91

There has been no recent
change since in our vicinity.

Yours very Respectfully
J. L. Clarke

CLARK, JOHN NEWTON

Matriculated from Golconda, Ills, Oct 5 1868. Graduated
Feb 27 1869. (Hom Med College Penna) Member of Alumni
Assoc. Located at Rosiclaire, Ills.

CLARK, JOSEPH K

Matriculated from
Graduated Mar 15 1849. Not a member Alumni Assoc. Practiced at
Worcester, Mass. Elizabethtown, Ohio, Louisville, Ky.

CLARK, LUCIEN E

Name in full

Lucien E. Clark.

P. O. Address in full

Sandwich De Kalb Co. Ills

Graduate ~~or~~ Licentiate of



Hahnemann College, Chicago Ills



LARK, LYMAN ARTHUR, M.

D., of Cambridge, N. Y., was born at East Poultney, Rutland county, Vt., June 10th, 1845. He is descended from English and German ancestors; chiefly, however, German. When quite a small boy, his parents removed to Plainville, Conn. His father studied medicine when a young man, but was unable to finish his studies. He received the most liberal education which the common district schools could afford, after completing which, he obtained employment in the numerous shops in that and the surrounding villages, which mode of life he followed for a few years, till he was offered a situation in a store, in which he remained about a year. At the expiration of this time, he removed to Green Bay, Wis., where he was offered a sit-

uation as clerk in a large store, in which position he remained for about two years.

Having long had an earnest desire to apply himself to the study of medicine, he resigned his clerkship at Green Bay and returned to his native place, where he put himself under the tuition of Dr. A. E. Horton, an eminent and successful homœopathic physician of East Poultney, remaining in his office for three years. While pursuing his studies with Dr. Horton, he made a thorough proving of "*juglans cinerea*," which was the first proving made of that remedy, and it is published in Soelge's work of "*New Remedies*." He now attended two courses of lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, in which institution he graduated, receiving his diploma March 1st, 1869.

Thus qualified, he immediately settled in North Granville, and commenced the practice of medicine according to the theory established by Hahnemann. He only remained, however, about eighteen months in this place, which was small and already well provided with physicians, who, being well established, absorbed all the practice of the village, and he consequently removed to Fair Haven, Vt., until such time as he could fix upon a locality likely to suit him as a permanent residence. He finally decided on removing to Cambridge, where he is now well established in the enjoyment of a large

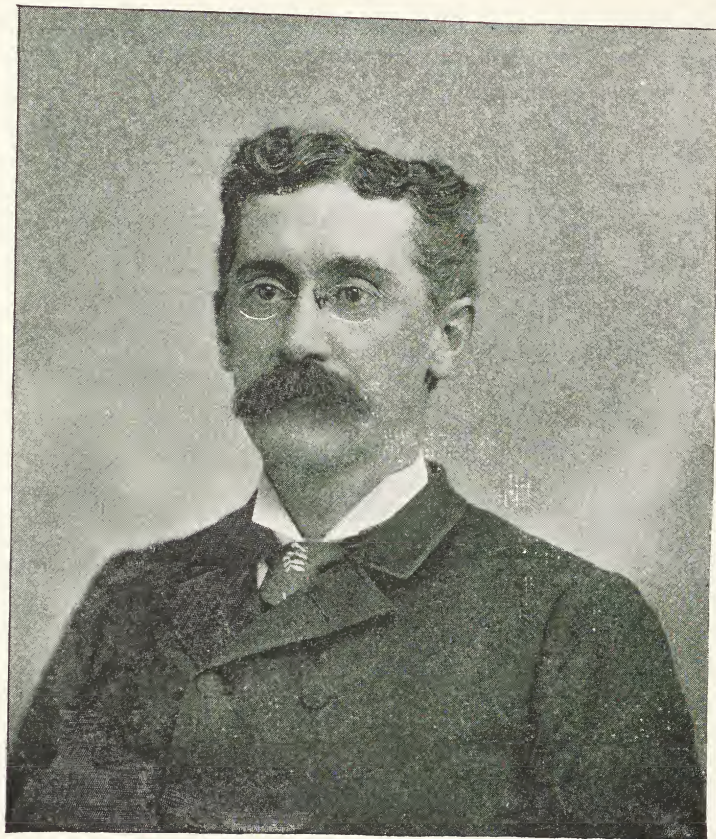
and lucrative practice, drawn together by his punctual attention to business and the wants of his patients; but perhaps, chiefly, from the successful manner in which he has treated all cases of diseases entrusted to his care, earning for himself a widely spread reputation in Cambridge and the vicinity for skill, ability and a profound knowledge of his profession. He is a member of the Northern Medical Society of the State of New York.

Dr. Clark may almost be termed what is called a self-made man. He owes his education and advancement in his profession to his own exertions, and, as is usually the case, has been more earnest in prosecuting his studies than many whose path has been smoother.

a²₁

CLARK, LYMAN ~~B~~

J.
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C



LYMAN R. CLARK, M. D.,
CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.

Supplement to
THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST,
September 1, 1893.



LARK, LUTHER, A. B., M. D., of Waltham, Mass., was born in that town, July 30th, 1810. He was educated at Harvard University, where he graduated A. B., in 1833, and, in 1836, after a full medical course, took the degree of M. D. He entered upon practice in Boston immediately on his graduation, and continued there until feeble health compelled him to leave, in 1870. He then removed to Waltham, his native town.

In 1833, he met with Hennig G. Linberg, a learned Dane, resident in Santa Cruz, who was acquainted with Dr. C. Hering, and who so strongly advised his studying homœopathy as the medical science of the future, that he was induced to give it at least an examination. He read with much interest and profit Hahnemann's "Organon," and was strongly inclined to believe in the principle of "*similia*," until he was stopped by what seemed to him the absurdity of *decillionth* doses. For nearly seven years longer, he remained an allopath, because not willing to admit the statement of Hahnemann that doses of such extreme attenuation could be productive of any good. In 1840, however, facts came to his knowledge, which impelled him to get certain homœopathic books and medicines; and so satisfactory were his examination and tests, that he unhesitatingly adopted the new science. Since that time his practice has been altogether homœopathic, using mostly attenuations from the second decimal to the third centesimal.

Dr. Clark has passed his life in the quiet performance of the duties of his profession, free from all exciting experiences, but not uneventful in his gentle ministry to his fellow-men. His one wish in regard to his profession is the charitable one which speaks a Christian spirit, that good men of both schools would be co-laborers in the cause of medical progress, and not antagonists, blinded by prejudice.

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Luther Clark M. D.
43 Pinckney St.
Boston
Mass.



156

Name in full Luther Clark M. D.

P. O. Address in full

37 Pinckney St.

Boston - Mass.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Harvard University.

Do of Med. Dept of Do Do

LUTHER CLARK, M.D., Lincoln, Mass.

Dr. Clark was born in Waltham, Mass., July 30, 1810. He was educated at Harvard University, graduated A.B. in 1833, and M.D. in 1836. Commenced practice in Boston directly after graduation, and continued until feeble health compelled him to leave in 1870. He died at Lincoln, Mass., on the 26th of September, 1884.

Dr. Clark was one of the pioneers of Homœopathy in Massachusetts, commencing its practice in 1840, cotemporary with Drs. Flagg, Gregg, Wild, Fuller and Wesselhœft. He was one of the most quiet and unobtrusive of men; yet under this quiet exterior, was possessed of those firm and decided opinions which come with the determination to know the truth, and the keen love of justice which compels one to its avowal when fully convinced.

His views of the duties of his profession were very decided, and during the last days of his life he said, "That should anything be written about him after his departure, he wished it stated as the earnest desire of the latter years of his life, that true Homœopathy should be kept distinct from inert infinitesimal doses." A. I. H. 1885

Dr. Luther Clarke, a graduate of Harvard in 1836, became a member of the fraternity at the same time with Dr. Cutler. He adopted homœopathy in June, 1840, and for nearly thirty years he has been, and still is, in the active practice of it.

CLARK, MARTHA ELIZABETH

MARTHA ELIZABETH CLARK, Omaha, Nebraska, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, October 24, 1856, daughter of Levi A. and Amanda (Newell) Clark. She attended the public schools and Nichols Academy at Dudley, Massachusetts, and the Kalamazoo (Michigan) College; she studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Emma Davies, now of Denver, Colorado, and for three years in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, being graduated M. D. in 1897. She has since been a general practitioner at Omaha, Nebraska, and is physician to the Nebraska Children's Home and Old People's Home, both in Omaha. Dr. Clark is medical examiner for the Ladies of the Maccabees, the Tribe of Ben Hur and Woodmen Circle; is a member and secretary of the Omaha Homœopathic Medical Society and a member of the Nebraska State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Missouri Valley Homœopathic Medical Association and the Omaha Women's Club.

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CLARK, STANLEY A

STANLEY A. CLARK, South Bend, Indiana, was born in Galien, Michigan, July 14, 1877, son of Charles A. and Lydia (Blakeslee) Clark. Following his graduation from the high school of his native town he pursued a course in pharmacy in the Northern Indiana Normal School, at Valparaiso, and was a student in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from 1895 until 1898, the degree of M. D. being then conferred upon him. He practiced in Galien, Michigan, from 1899 until 1901, and since that time in South Bend. He attended the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine in 1904, was surgical interne in

Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago, in 1898-99, and is attending physician to Epworth Hospital, South Bend. Dr. Clark is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homœopathic Medical Society, and the St. Joseph County Homœopathic Medical Society.

~~King vol~~ LV

Societies and Current Events.

CONDUCTED BY

WALTER SANDS MILLS, M.D.

Readers of the JOURNAL are cordially requested to send personals, removals, deaths, and all items of general news to Dr. Walter Sands Mills, 154 West 119th Street, New York City.

Secretaries of societies and institutions are invited to contribute reports of their proceedings, and as it is intended to make this department crisp and newsy reports should be complete but *concise*.

N Am J1 Hom Feb 1900

In Memoriam—Dr. S. Wellman Clark.—It is eminently fitting that the medical profession should pause a few moments to consider the life and characteristics of this gifted young man, who died early in December, 1899, what might be considered by some an untimely death, in that the promise of years of great usefulness laden with honors and emoluments, which seemed within his grasp, failed so sadly of realization, after one short week's struggle with pneumonia.

Dr. Clark was born in Newark, N. J., May 29, 1857; educated in the public schools of that city, and graduated from the High School in 1874. After spending some years as a bank clerk, he entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1878 and graduated in 1881.

After a short term of service in the Ward's Island Hospital, he settled in Jersey City, succeeding to the practice of the late Dr. J. J. Youlin.

Married in 1885 to Miss Coyne, daughter of Col. John M. Coyne of Jersey City, the fourteen years of unruffled peace in his household, undisturbed even by the serious sickness and the death of two of his four children, bear unmistakable testimony to his loving and sympathetic character as husband and father.

As a physician, Dr. Clark's life may appropriately be considered in its threefold relation: 1. To the science of medicine. 2. To his professional brethren. 3. To the general public.

1. As a student and practitioner he was, in the esteem of those who knew him best, regarded as thoroughly conscientious, sincere, honest, and reliable.

He was painstaking, self-forgetful and persevering to the limit of his powers. Love of the truth and its attainment were ever before him as the highest ideals, and hence his professional life was cast in too large a mould to be limited by sectarian lines, and he became not merely the Homœopathist, but the broad-minded physician.

His attainments in the science of medicine were excellent, his discussions of the papers of others were thoughtful and illuminating, his own productions were marked by deep research and wise treatment.

As an operator every step seemed to have been carefully thought out before-hand, hence he was never disturbed nor flurried.

Recognizing that recreation is as essential to the best physician as his work, he was devoted to all forms of out-door and in-door study and amusement, such as geology, chemistry, photography, microscopy, horseback riding, the bicycle, fishing, and golf.

2. His relation to his professional brethren: The "golden rule" was with him the guiding principle of his life. His thought seemed always to have fitting expression in his word, which was ever one of kindness, appreciation and consideration of his fellow-workers. Looking for the best in others, he was by revealing the noblest in himself, continually drawing out similar traits in them. He exhibited the same spirit in refusing to hold another's patients when called in emergencies, or to accept fees for such service, or to attend one regularly whom he had seen in consultation with another. As consultant he was ready to share the burden of the attending physician, was helpful in suggestion, prompt and willing to give his best, leaving the fee to the judgment of the physician in charge.

The best evidence of his hold upon the affections of his co-workers is to be found in their loyal devotion to the welfare of his family since his decease. The breadth of his professional friendship is witnessed by the larger attendance at his funeral of the members of the older school of medicine than of the new.

3. His relation to the public: The above-mentioned traits made sure the foundations of the successful practitioner. To these he added the qualities of the sympathetic friend and a magnetism of manner and spirit which held those whom he had once treated loyal to him thereafter.

To rich and poor alike he gave himself in unstinted measure, sometimes supplying the pecuniary lack of the latter by paying the nurses they were unable to employ.

Discipline at the Metropolitan Hospital.—The Metropolitan Hospital of New York is one of the great hospitals owned by the city. It is a part of the Department of Charities. On account of serious infraction of discipline the entire house staff of twelve men was summarily dismissed by Commissioner Kellar on January 15, 1900. The daily papers of the next day had a garbled account of the affair, stating that a corpse had been hung. This was not so. No corpse was maltreated or misused in any way. Commissioner Kellar was fully informed of the fact at the time of his decision and dismissed the internes only after a complete understanding of what actually occurred. On January 17 twenty applicants for the vacant positions were examined and the vacancies were filled that day.

The Michigan Homœopathic Society has the following officers: President, G. A. Robertson, M.D., of Battle Creek; Recording Sec-

CLARK, WHITMAN E

Dr. Whitman E. Clark. *Century Feb 1912*

Three Rivers, Michigan; died on Jan. 1. Dr. Clark was one of the most prominent homœopathic physicians of Michigan. He was recently president of the State Society. He was of a well-known homœopathic family, and leaves two brothers, Drs. G. F. Clark, of Aylmer, Ontario, and Charles Clark, of Winnipeg, and two nephews, Drs. E. A. Clark, of Ann Arbor, and George Clark, of Ypsilanti, all homœopathic physicians. Dr. Clark was graduated in 1873 from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago and settled soon after in Three Rivers, where he practiced until his death. He was 61 years old. He was held in much esteem in his home city; all the business places of the town were closed the afternoon of his funeral. He was prominent in church and Masonic life. His practice was an immense one and he leaves a gap very hard to fill, as can be well imagined after forty years of practice.

CLARK, W. O.

—Dr. W. O. Clark, homœopathist, office
319 North Fourth; residence, 903 North
Sixth. Hours and telephone same as
those of Dr. Griffith, whom he succeeds.

Burlington Hawkeye
1.18.1892.

CLARKE, ERNEST ALBERT

ERNEST ALBERT CLARK, Ann Arbor, Michigan, was born in Aylmer, Ontario, Canada, in 1865, son of George Frederick and Abigail Arena (Burch) Clark. His father, long a practitioner of homœopathy, was a graduate of the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College. His paternal uncles, too, were homœopathic physicians, but his maternal uncles were "regulars." He attended the common schools,

the Collegiate Institute at Aylmer, Woodstock College, junior matriculation in Toronto University at Toronto. His professional training was received in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan (1887-1890), and after winning his degree he located for practice in Ann Arbor, where he has since remained. He was assistant to the chair of ophthalmology and otology and also to the chair of surgery in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan from 1890 until 1894; was city physician in Ann Arbor, 1891-97; and city health officer, 1896-99. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He married, October 30, 1894, Anna M. Ditz, and has a daughter, Josephine Clark.

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E. A.

CLARKE, ~~W. H.~~ ERNEST ALBERT

Amherst July 16/96.

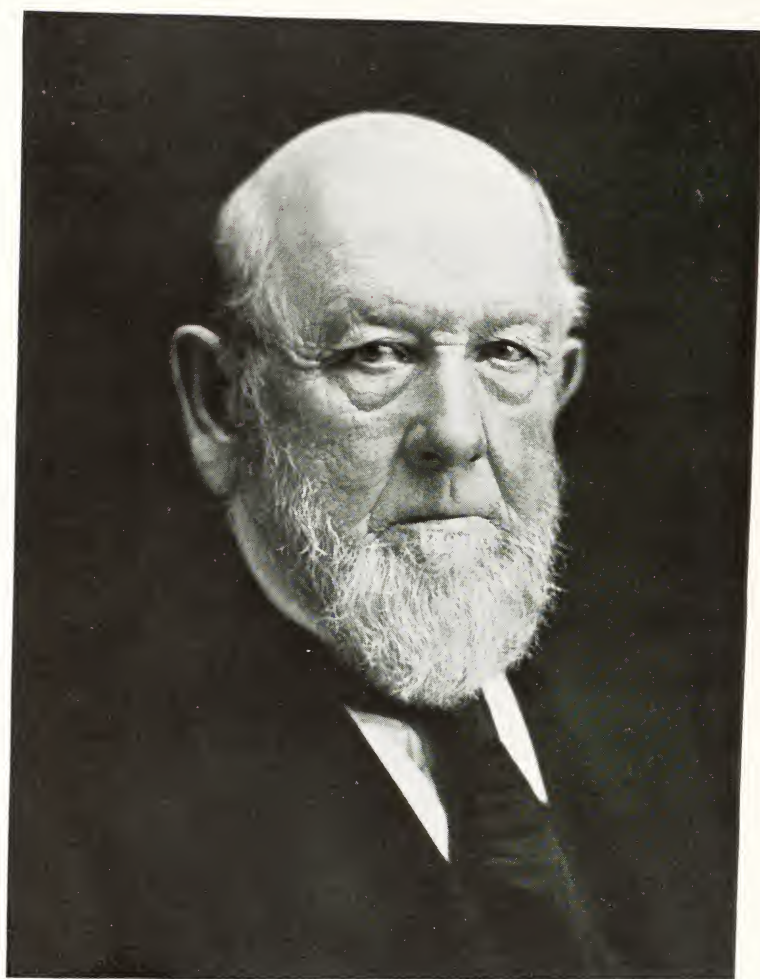
Dear Doctor Bradford.

The journals -
come, and I am
delighted with them.
Thanks to you for this
pleasure.

I should like. I if
I could. get. The. Repertory
to the Symptomen codes, and
22 morey's. Theory & practice.
In fact I would like
a good many of my.
Means would allow but.
these penny time for bed.

Yours very truly
E. A. Clarke

CLARKE, GEORGE W



Rev. J. S. Clark, Am. B. S.
Born Nov. 26, 1872 - 1905.



LARKE, HENRY BRADFORD, M. D., of New Bedford, Mass., was born in Cranston, R. I., on 18th October, 1827. His father is Peleg Clarke, M. D. His early education was received in the common schools of his native State, at "Brooke Farm," near Boston, to which Hawthorne's "Blithedale" has given imperishable fame, and at the Friends' Boarding School in Providence, R. I. He pursued a thorough course of preparatory medical studies, attended lectures, and graduated with distinction at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in March, 1852. In May following he settled at New Bedford, Mass., commenced practice, and has gained for homœopathy a large amount of respect, and for himself a sound reputation and an assured position.

He has enriched the literature of homœopathy with articles to various medical journals, particularly the *New England Medical Gazette*. In 1865, he delivered an admirable address before the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and in 1868, another before the American Institute of Homœopathy.

He is still engaged in the duties of his profession, and has lately become an associate editor of the *New England Medical Gazette*.

Matriculated from Anthony Village, R. I. Nov 5 1850.
Graduated Mar 1 1852. Member of Alumni Assoc.

Clarke.—Henry B. Clarke M. D., is about removing to St. Louis Mo., to take the practice of Prof. W. Tod Helmuth who removes to New York City.

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Name in full

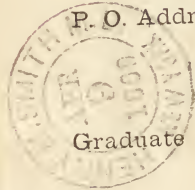
Henry B. Clarke M.D.

P. O. Address in full

New Bedford Mass.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Hom. Med. College of Penna.





CLARKE, HENRY BRADFORD.

Born at Cranston, R. I., Oct. 18, 1827. His father is Pelig Clarke, M. D. His early education was received in the common schools of his native State; at Brooke Farm, near Boston, and at the Friends' boarding school at Providence, R. I. He pursued a thorough course of preparatory studies, attended lectures and grad with honor from the Hom. Med. coll. of Pa in March, 1852. In May following he settled at New Bedford, Mass. where he now maintains a general practice of homoeopathy. Dr Clarke has contributed largely to medical literature. Among his writings are: "Memoir on Sycosis" trans from the French of Dr Petroz, publ. in Phila J1.Hom. v.1.1852. "Nitric, Mur. and Sulph. acids," trans. fr. French of Dr Espanet, publ in West. Hom. Observer, St Louis, 1865-6. In the N.E.Med.

Gazette, "Clinical Experiences in regard to the dose," V. 1; "Letter referring to meeting of Am. Inst. of Hom. at St Louis," 1868. V. 3. "Arnica Eczema," V. 3. "Vaginitis," V. 3. "Stricture of Urethra" V. 7. "Editorials for Dept of Clin. Med. V.8. Irrit. of Larynx in Asphyxia, V.9 Address to Grad. Class Boston Um'y. School of Med. 1875. V.X. &c. He is a member of Am. Inst. Hom. was prof clin med. Boston Univ'y. 1873--6. member of Bristol co hom. med Soc.. (J.C.G.)

HENRY B. CLARKE, M.D., of New Bedford, Mass., died suddenly at Coronado Beach, Southern California, probably of apoplexy, at the age of sixty years. Dr. Clarke was born in Scranton, R.I., on Oct. 18, 1827. He was the son of Dr. Peleg Clarke, one of the founders of the Rhode Island Medical Society, and one of the first physicians of that State to adopt homœopathy. Dr. H. B. Clarke graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in the class of 1852, and was one of its most distinguished and esteemed members. He began practice in New Bedford, the first ten years associated with Dr. Daniel Wilder, and for more than thirty-five years devoted himself untiringly to the duties of an extensive practice in that city. About a year ago he had the premonitory symptoms of the disease which terminated his life, but after a time he improved so much that he attributed his trouble to brain-fag, and thought that a change of climate and surroundings would entirely restore him to health. For this purpose he went to Southern California, and soon felt so much better that he again entered upon professional work there, with a result which followed only too soon.

Dr. Clarke was a man of unusual culture and extensive reading. Liberal in his views, with warm sympathies, and courteous in his manners, he early secured a large circle of friends, and his great professional skill and judgment gave him an extensive practice. He was widely and honorably known in the profession. For nine years he has been a senior in the American Institute of Homœopathy, and has held many important positions in that body. He was one of the charter members of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and was its president in 1870-71. He served as professor of clinical medicine in Boston University School of Medicine for several years, and many of the early graduates remember the clear and practical instruction they received from him. His presence will be sadly missed in our society meetings, and in the various associations with which he has been connected. The New Bedford "Mercury" says of him:—

"He took special interest in the cause of education, and for nine years did faithful service as a member of the school committee. He took an active and practical interest in public affairs, and was ever ready to aid any cause of genuine reform. He did his own thinking, and no one was ever left in doubt as to his opinions upon any question in science, politics, or religion. In social life Dr. Clarke was a favorite; full of genial humor, and of winning manners and address; and hosts of friends will recall memories of his instructive and charming talk."

N. E. Med. Gaz. V. 23. p. 192

HENRY B. CLARKE, M.D.,

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Dr. Clarke will long be remembered as one of the energetic and vigilant senior members of our Association. His death leaves a vacant place in our ranks which is not easily filled. A ready writer, a forcible speaker, with well-formed opinions and an agreeable manner, his discussion of the questions arising in the proceedings of the Institute always found ready and attentive listeners.

His father, Dr. Peleg Clarke, was one of the noted members of the profession of Rhode Island for many years; was one of the founders of the Medical Society of that State and one of the first physicians of the State to adopt homœopathy. The son whose death we are now obliged to chronicle, was born in Cranston, R. I., October 18th, 1827. He was educated with great care, although without the advantages of a university curriculum. He graduated in medicine from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1852, with special honor among a class distinguished for the high standing of its members.

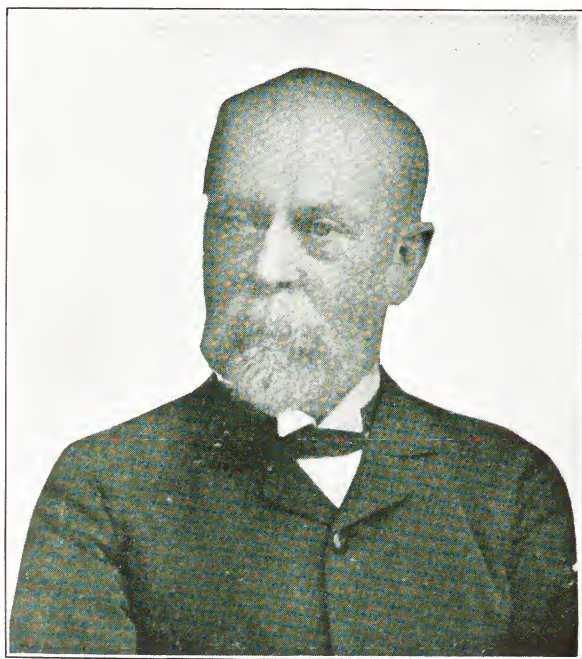
Soon after his graduation, Dr. Clarke commenced practice in New Bedford, Mass., forming an association with Dr. Daniel Wilder, which continued for several years. In 1856, he removed to Des Moines, Iowa; but, within a year, returned to New Bedford where he devoted himself untiringly to his large practice, until about a year before his death. The occurrence of some symptoms, premonitory of the disease from which he finally died, induced him to seek rest and relief by change of scene and climate. With this view he went to southern California, and with such apparently happy effect that he soon became restive under his enforced idleness, and thought himself sufficiently restored to resume his work in that distant field. The result of this renewed effort was an attack of apoplexy from which he died suddenly, March 6th, 1888, at Coronado Beach, Southern California, aged 60 years.

The following estimate of his life and character, taken from the New England *Medical Gazette*, aptly expresses the opinion of those best qualified to speak of them.

"Dr. Clarke was a man of unusual culture and extensive reading. Liberal in his views, with warm sympathies, and courteous in his manners, he early secured a large circle of friends, and his great professional skill and judgment gave him an extensive practice. He was widely and honorably known in the profession. For nine years he has been a Senior in the American Institute of Homœopathy, and has held many important positions in that body. He was one of the charter members of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and was its President in 1870-71. He served as professor of clinical medicine in Boston University School of Medicine for several years, and many of the early graduates remember the clear and practical instruction they received from him. His presence will be sadly missed in our society meetings, and in the various associations with which he has been connected." The New Bedford "Mercury" says of him:

"He took special interest in the cause of education, and for nine years did faithful service as a member of the school committee. He took an active and practical interest in public affairs, and was ever ready to aid any cause of genuine reform. He did his own thinking, and no one was ever left in doubt as to his opinions upon any question in science, politics, or religion. In social life Dr. Clarke was a favorite; full of genial humor and of winning manner and address; and hosts of friends will recall memories of his instructive and charming talk."

A. I. H. 1888



Henry B. Clarke, M.D.

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New Bedford
May 23/67



Dear Sir

I propose to attend
the evening session of the
Am. Inst. Horn. and
will thank you to engage
a room suitable for myself
and my wife who will
visit N.Y. with me.

I should prefer to stop at
the Somerset Hotel. If it
should happen that I cannot
be accommodated there I
should next prefer the Everett
& lastly the St. Denis.

We shall arrive in N.Y.

Organization
Horn.

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in no. 5 of

Observer.

Sycosis from

Phil Journal

ed. to man.

Ed. Vol II 1867

vol I entitled

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on Wednesday morning
and remain until the
following Saturday morning.

Very Respectfully

Yours Truly
Samuel B. Clarke

To the Com. of Arrangements
American Anti-Slavery Society
20th An. Session.
New York.

to settle
organization
Home.

icular at-
tending parties
for myself;

ake, graduated
1852.

no informa-
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Acid in
acid, No 4
in No. 5 of
Observer.

Sycosis from
Phil Journal

ed. to man.
Pub. Feb. 1867.

Vol I. entitled

to the Dose

202

To Henry M. Smith M.D.

Chairman Bureau of Organization
and Statistics, Am. Med. Assoc.

Dear Sir.

In reply to your circular asking for information on sundry points I give you the following for myself:

1st Name &c. Henry B. Clarke, graduated at Hom. Med. Coll. Penna. 1852.

2nd of organizations. I have no information but what you will receive from proper officers.

3rd Publications: a. Translation from French of A. Expanet on Nitric Acid in Nos. 1-2 on Muriatic Acid, No 4 and on Sulphuric Acid in No. 5 of Volume III Western Hom. Observer.

b. Translation of monomer on Sycosis from French of St. Petros in Phil Journal of Hom Vol. I. p. 110.

c. Report on Com. on Clin. Med. to Mass. Hom. Med. Soc. 1863. Soc. Pub. Vol II. 1867.

d. articles in New England ^{and} Gazette Vol I. entitled Clinical Experiments Relative to the Dose



202

an article in New England Med. Gazette
Vol. II No. 5. entitled Cotton Oil Cases
of Hypochondriac Pains, treated
by Cotton oil.

My Reply

June 13. 1867

Respectfully yours

May 23. 1867

CLARKE, JAMES CRAWFORD

JAMES CRAWFORD CLARKE, Baltimore, Maryland, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1865. He attended Dickenson College, from which he was graduated in 1884, and studied for the medical profession in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1888. Dr. Clarke is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

King Vol 1v

Matriculated from Phila Sept 18 1886. Graduated Apr 6 1888.

Member Alumni Assoc.

1st course at National Medical College, 1885-86. Located at 1201 Madison Ave, Baltimore Md



CLARKE, JOHN LEWIS, M. D., of Fall River, Mass., is one of a family whose habitual instincts are wholly in sympathy with the study and practice of medicine. He is a son of Peleg Clarke, M. D., and was born in the town of Scituate, R. I., on November 30th, 1812.

His early education was received at the common schools of his State, which were early celebrated for their thoroughness and efficiency. He then entered the Friends' Boarding School in Providence, and subsequently became a member of an English and Classical Academy in Kingston, R. I. On leaving school, being undetermined in his choice of a vocation, he passed several years alternately in teaching school, and in mechanical occupations. The acquaintance thus obtained with the business of the world, and with human nature proved of inestimable value to him when he ultimately decided upon the profession of medicine. For this he was prepared by a regular and systematic course of study under the judicious direction of his father, and was thus qualified for admission to the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, where he graduated honorably in 1854.

He then located at Fall River, Mass., commenced practice, and soon made for himself a good position. His faithful adherence to the principles of homœopathy; his steady devotion to their practice; his intelligent and manly advocacy of the science; and his courtesy and urbanity to his patients and

others, have won to him hosts of friends whose good opinions are golden to any man.

He was chosen President of the Bristol County Homœopathic Medical Society on its organization in 1867, and delivered before this body an inaugural address on the status of homœopathy in this country, a copy of which was requested by the society, and published in the *New England Medical Gazette*.

DIED.—John L. Clarke, M.D., of Fall River, Mass., aged 68, of pneumonia.

We can add nothing to the grand obituary of one who had known him for forty years: "He died full of honor, with the record of a spotless life, and one full of kind and useful services to his fellow-men."

N Y Times Feb 1881

Matriculated from Coventry,
R I Oct 26 1852. Graduated
Mar 1 1854. Not a member of
Alumni Assoc.

Died at Scituate, Mass
Oct 25 1880 aet 68

JOHN LEWIS CLARKE, M.D., OF FALL RIVER, MASS.

Dr. Clarke was born in Scituate, R. I., November 30, 1812. He was the eldest son of our late venerable senior, Dr. Peleg Clarke, whose death at the age of nearly 91 years is commemorated in the Transactions of the Institute for 1875.

The time of the completion of his academical study corresponded with that at which his father had become extremely sceptical in regard to the therapeutics of allopathy, and he dissuaded his son from entering upon the study of medicine. Later, when the father had become settled in his adherence to the law of *similia*, he educated two sons to the profession, one of whom, the subject of this sketch, was nearly forty years of age when he entered upon his studies. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1854. He at once settled in Fall River, where he remained in active practice until his death on the 25th of October, 1880.

He was eminently successful in his practice, and acquired a large clientele among the worthiest people, not only of his own immediate neighborhood, but of a large region round about. By his fellows in the profession with whom he met, he was regarded with the highest respect, and but for an excessive modesty would have been more conspicuously known.

In private life his record is without a blemish. He had a lofty ideal of his duty to his family, to his community and to the world at large, and he earnestly strove to perform it. He was rewarded by a happy home, distinguished for its hospitality, and the confidence and affectionate regard of a wide circle of friends, which embraced the wisest and best among all those with whom he had been thrown in contact. His death, caused by congestion of the lungs, occurred after an illness of three days. He left a widow and a daughter—the wife of Prof. H. P. Bellows, of Boston University. His surviving brother, Prof. H. B. Clarke, of New Bedford, is at this day one of the hard-working members of the Institute.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1881.



LARKE, PELEG, M. D., of Providence, R. I., was born in Richmond, R. I., August 5th, 1784. Having completed his preparatory education in the schools of his native State, he entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. Nathan Knight, of South Kingston, R. I., which he continued under Dr. Caleb Fiske, of Johnston, R. I. In 1808, he commenced practice in Johnston, where he labored with success until 1813. In that year he attended lectures in the Medical Department of Brown University. He was one of the original petitioners for a charter for the first medical society established in the State of Rhode Island, and is the only one of them surviving. He still retains his membership. In 1832, he removed to Coventry and practised allopathy until 1844. Until this year, so little were the merits of homœopathy acknowledged, that in the whole State there were but one or two of its adherents who ventured upon its practice. Dr. Clarke, after a careful and thoughtful examination of the system, bravely adopted it, and by his sound and judicious treatment, contributed largely to pave the way for its rapid extension throughout the State. His advancing years and increasing infirmities compelling his retirement to private life, his withdrawal was honored with the laurels he had so well deserved. His mantle has fallen upon the shoulders of his sons, H. B. Clarke and J. S. Clarke, whose records, herein written to date, give evidence that they will wear it gracefully and honorably.

PELEG CLARK, M.D.

THIS truly venerable member of the medical profession, and one of the oldest veteran founders of the Institute, departed this life on the first day of January, 1875, at East Providence, R. I., in the 91st year of his age. Although connected with this Society from its formation, Dr. Clark was not generally known to its more recent membership, his advanced age having long since precluded his personal attendance at its meetings. Within the circle of his influence, however, embracing the whole State of Rhode Island, the effect of his example in adapting, and of his success in practicing, the new system has been remarkable. He was already 60 years old, and in the enjoyment of an enviable reputation as a practitioner, when his attention was first arrested by the claims of homœopathy. No wonder that the spectacle of such a man, universally esteemed for his honesty of purpose and uncompromising hostility to charlatanry of every kind, renouncing the principles in which he had been trained and the methods that he had pursued for nearly forty years, and openly espousing a new and as yet unpopular system, should produce a profound impression in the community and upon numbers of his younger colleagues in the profession.

This revolution in his opinions and practice was not, however, effected without prolonged and careful study and reflection. It was his custom for many years to keep a meteorological record,

and at the end of each month to add some observations upon passing events. Numerous entries in this diary indicate a waning confidence in the accustomed methods of treatment a long time before he had any opportunity of acquainting himself with the system of Hahnemann, and the gradual growth of his convictions, as through many months he steadily and candidly examined its claims and watched the results of his cautious trials.

Dr. Clark was a native of the State in which he spent his long and virtuous and useful life. He was born in Richmond, R. I., August 5th, 1784. He came of a long-lived ancestry; his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather having respectively attained the ages of 81, 84, and 97 years. He diligently availed himself of the best advantages accessible in his day for obtaining a medical education, and after attending the medical lectures in Brown University, commenced practice in 1808. For nearly sixty years he unremittingly pursued his honorable calling in the towns and villages of Central Rhode Island.

He was one of the founders of the Rhode Island (Allopathic) Medical Society, and also, in later years, of the Rhode Island State Homœopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Clark seems not to have contributed much to the literature of homœopathy. He was, however, in other ways one of the most earnest and successful promoters of its principles. A consistent and undaunted advocate of what he believed to be right, he never hesitated to uphold the superior claims of the system which his matured judgment had commended to his acceptance. It is undoubtedly owing to the influence of his character, advocacy, and teaching, that homœopathy has obtained the widespread and deeply rooted confidence which is so conspicuous in parts of Rhode Island.

Laborious and faithful as he was in his calling, he did not confine his efforts or his thoughts to that horizon, but was zealous and active in various other reforms. In particular, he was an earnest advocate of the temperance movement, and was one of the earliest adherents of the antislavery cause. For many years he was President of the Rhode Island Antislavery Society.

In personal appearance he was naturally of a stalwart and

shapely frame, with a countenance beaming with benevolence and good humor. Clad in sober drab of the olden style, so peculiarly becoming to men of his figure, his presence always commanded involuntary respect, which his never-failing cheerfulness, his charity, and his unaffected tenderness for the sick and suffering speedily ripened into affectionate veneration.

Dr. Clark was the father of our associates in the Institute, Dr. John N. Clark, of Fall River, Mass., and Prof. H. B. Clark, of the Boston University.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1875.

Peleg Clark, M.D., was born in Richmond, R. I., in 1784. Having completed his preparatory education in the schools of his native State, he entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. Nath. Knight, of South Kingston, R. I., which he continued under Dr. Caleb Fiske, of Johnston, R. I. In 1808 he commenced practice in Johnston, where he labored with success until 1813. In that year he attended lectures in the Medical Department of Brown University. He was one of the original petitioners for a charter for the *first* medical society in the State. He retained his membership till his death. In 1832 he removed to Coventry and practiced allopathy until 1844, at which time so little were the merits of homœopathy acknowledged that in the whole State there were but *two* who ventured upon its practice. Dr. Clark, after a careful examination of the system, bravely adopted it, and by his sound and judicious treatment contributed largely in paving the way for its more rapid extension throughout the State. His advancing years and increasing infirmities finally compelled his retirement to private life. His withdrawal was honored with the laurels he has so well deserved. His mantle has fallen upon the shoulders of his sons, H. B. and J. S. Clark, whose records give evidence that they will wear it gracefully and honorably. (W.C.)

DIED in East Providence, R. I., Jan. 1, 1875, Peleg Clarke, M.D. (father of Dr. Clarke of Fall River and Prof. Clarke of Boston University), in the ninety-first year of his age.

Among the older members of the homœopathic branch of the medical profession the name of Dr. Clarke will be recognized as that of one who was among the earliest converts to the homœopathic reform in medicine in this country.

Dr. Clarke was born in Richmond, R. I., on the 5th of Aug., 1784. He came of a long-lived ancestry, his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather having lived respectively to the advanced ages of eighty-one, eighty-four, and ninety-seven years.

He commenced his medical studies with Dr. Jacob Knight, of South Kingstown, R. I., and completed them in the office of Dr. Caleb Fiske, of Johnston, R. I. (the founder of the Fiske Fund of the R. I. Medical Society), meanwhile attending lectures in the Medical Department of Brown University. He entered upon the practice of his profession in 1808, and continued it for nearly sixty years, his daily circuit embracing the villages clustered upon the north and south branches of the Pawtuxet River in central Rhode Island.

He was one of the petitioners for the Charter of the R. I. Medical Society, the first society of the kind organized in his State, and remained a Fellow until his death, being for several years the only survivor of the original members.

He was also one of the founders of the first Rhode Island Homœopathic Medical Society, while his membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy dates back to 1846, the second year of its existence. Though Dr. Clarke made but few contributions to the literature of our school and is little known to the profession outside of the circle of his personal acquaintance, yet his accession to the ranks of Homœopathy exerted a powerful influence in its favor throughout his neighborhood, and helped largely to secure that wide-spread popular confidence in this method of practice for which Rhode Island is conspicuous.

He was a zealous promoter of the temperance and antislavery reforms from their inception, and gave them his steadfast support during the period of his active life. He was for many years president of the Rhode Island Antislavery Society, and was honorably associated with the leaders in that mighty moral warfare which culminated in the overthrow of American slavery.

The funeral services, which were held at the place of his death, on the 6th of January, were attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends. Eloquent and impressive remarks were made by C. C. Burleigh, of Northampton, Mass., and a letter, written by Wm. Lloyd Garrison on the reception of the news of his death, was read by George H. Burleigh, of Little Compton, R. I.

The letter of Mr. Garrison, which we append, is a beautiful tribute to his worth and to the high esteem in which his memory is held by his old coadjutors in moral reform.

"BOSTON, Jan. 4, 1875.

"DEAR DR. CLARKE, — The intelligence of the death of your highly beloved and truly venerable father, in the ninety-first year of his age, has just reached me. Great is my regret that bodily infirmity will prevent my attendance at the funeral, so that I might give some expression to my estimate of his valuable services in the cause of freedom and humanity; and also to those feelings of affection and sympathy which a warmly reciprocal friendship of forty years' duration naturally awakens.

"When the antislavery banner was first unfurled to the breeze, he was among the earliest to rally under it; and throughout the long and desperate conflict to secure the liberation of those in bonds, no one exhibited a serener front in the midst of fiery trials, or stood his ground more courageously, or more cheerfully subjected himself to the losses and crosses attached to a profession of radical abolitionism, or at all times more sympathetically remembered those in bonds as bound with them, than himself. Habitually gentle in spirit, the fear of man he knew not. Speaking the truth in love, he spared not the guilty oppressor or his accomplice. By temperament and self-control averse to all wrangling, and wishing as far as possible to be at peace with all men, he nevertheless was ready for whatever of discord, alienation, tumult, mobocratic violence, or personal odium might result from a hearty support of the claims of an oppressed and down-trodden race. Kneeling reverently at the shrine of Freedom, his heartfelt language was —

"Who calls thy glorious service hard?
Who deems it not its own reward?

Who, for its trials, counts it less
A cause of praise and thankfulness?

"It may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field,
Nor ours to hear, on summer eves,
The reaper's song among the sheaves;

"Yet where our duty's task is wrought
In unison with God's great thought
The near and future blend in one,
And whatso'er is willed is done!

"But here the special marvel is that while your father had completed his half a century before the antislavery movement was fairly launched, which he so promptly espoused, and while even the youngest of its adherents might not reasonably hope to live to witness its triumph, his life was prolonged a whole decade after the year of jubilee had been proclaimed. In view of such a wonderful deliverance, the very sentiment of aged Simeon was his, — "Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace; for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." He was permitted not only to sow the seed, but to use the sickle and to shout 'Harvest home!'

"Ring and swing,
Bells of joy! On morning's wing
Send the song of praise abroad!
With a sound of broken chains
Tell the nations that He reigns,
Who alone is Lord and God!"

"Among the scoffing charges brought against the antislavery pioneers was this, — that they were 'men of one idea,' *i. e.* that they made such a hobby of the negro's enslavement as to be blind or indifferent to other questions vital to the interests of all classes. But the reverse of this was the fact; for while it was true that they felt called to make a special consecration of their time, means, and energies to the work of delivering the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor, they were among the most decided friends of temperance, peace, moral reform, the abolition of the gallows, equality of rights irrespective of sex, religious liberty of dissent and non-conformity, etc. etc. In all these matters your venerable father stood in the front rank. — a searcher

for truth as for hidden gold, rejoicing in every fresh ray of light for better guidance, open to conviction while steadfast to principle, and calmly awaiting 'the safe appeal of truth to time.'

"That he merited the appellation of 'the good physician,' I need not say. Skilful and judicious in his practice, he carried with him into the sick chamber never-failing tenderness, sympathy, and benignity, so that the sufferer felt that a benediction had fallen upon him.

"By those who knew him well he was equally revered and beloved; and to them his memory will ever be precious.

"Let me make a brief summary of his life and character. It is contained in the Sermon on the Mount: for he hungered and thirsted after righteousness, he was meek and merciful, he was pure in heart, he was a peace-maker, and certainly he was blessed in receiving his portion of the obloquy which was so long and so bitterly poured out upon those who insisted that to turn a human being into a chattel was a sin of the first magnitude.

" 'Finished his work, and kept his faith
In Christian firmness unto death;
And beautiful as sky and earth,
When autumn's sun is downward going,
The blessed memory of his worth
Around his place of slumber glowing!'

"Fraternally yours,

"WM. LLOYD GARRISON."

5

CLARKE, PELEG

Born at Richmond, R I. Aug 5 1784. Matriculated from :::
Special Degree conferred Mar 1 1853. Was graduate Brown
University, Med Department, 1813. Practiced Allopathy till
1844. Not a member of Alumni Assoc. Died at Providence, R I
Jan 1 185, aet 91. Located at Providence, R I.

CLARKE, ROBERT CORREY

Matriculated from Phila Jan 3 1859. Graduated Mar 3 1859.
Special Degree. Not a member of Alumni Assoc.

DR. TELEY CLARKE died in Providence, R. I., January 1st, in the ninety-first year of his age. He was one of the founders of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Medical Society, and, although contributing but little to the literature of our school, was one of its most successful practitioners.

N.Y. Hom. Times. V. 5. p 21.
Apr 1875

CLARKE, THOMAS WALTER

Born in Phila Nov 23 1873. Matriculated from Phila May 16
1893. Graduated May 5 1896. Member of Alumni Assoc. Friend's
High School of Phila. Located at 6801 Woodland Ave, Phila.

CLARKE, WILLIAM B., M.D., was born at Columbus, Ohio, November 8, 1848, educated at Powers' Institute, Bernards-ton, Massachusetts, became a practical printer, a proofreader, reporter, correspondent and editor, having fifteen years' experience as a

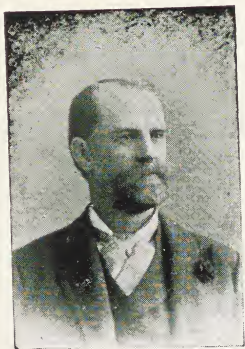


DR. W. B. CLARKE.

newspaper man. Began the study of medicine in 1876 under Drs. O. S. and M. T. Runnels, Indianapolis, finally graduating at the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1884, and winning the internship in Cook County Hospital, Chicago. Dr. Clarke at once resigned his hospital position and located in Indianapolis. Possessing a liberal education and having a decided bent toward literary work, Dr. Clarke very naturally devoted much of his spare time to the preparation of scientific papers for the medical and secular press. A pleasant, easy writer, the Doctor has presented to the profession a series of extremely valuable papers upon a wide range of subjects. Among the more valuable papers may be mentioned the following:

Electricity in Opium Poisoning, Medical Era, November, 1884; Cure for Rabies and Strychnine Poisoning, Medical Era, 1884; An Oxygen Expose, Investigator, November, 1885; Three Thoughts, Medical Current, February,

1886; Hydrogen Peroxide, Medical Era, July, 1885; The Oxygen Treatment, Medical Current, September, 1886 and April, 1886; A New Use for Samples, Medical Current, December, 1886; Bergeon's Gas in Intestinal Obstruction, Medical Current, June, 1887; Retain the *CE*, London Homœopathic World, September, 1887; Aconite in Pneumonia, Leonard's Illustrated Medical Journal, April, 1886; Colorado's Climate, Boston Herald, March 10, 1879; Folly of Persecution, Southern Journal of Homœopathy, August, 1889; Verification of Death, Cincinnati Enquirer, May 19, 1889; Butchers' Meat the Chief Cause of Consumption—Diseases from Animals and Animal Foods—Actinomycosis—Ptomaines—Study of Suicide, Indiana State Board of Health report, 1889; Care and Dressing of Infants, Indianapolis Independent, December 14, 1889; Importance of Pure Air, Indianapolis Freeman December 21, 1889; The Gila Monster, Medical Current, September, 1890; Wise Chinese Doctors, Medical Current, March, 1890; Homœopathy and Blood-Letting, Medical Current, November, 1890, copied as London Homœopathic League Tract 36; Treatment of Snake Bites, Medical Current, February, 1890; Vinegar, The People's Health Journal, January, 15, 1890; How to Reach the Laity, Clinical Reporter, December, 1890; Tetanus, Pulte Quarterly, March, 1891; Cremation, St. Louis Republic, June 1, 1890, and five articles in Indianapolis Sentinel, September and October, 1889; Patent Medicine Makers and Takers, Medical Current, February and March, 1891, and an article weekly on the same subject in the Indianapolis Independent for fifty-eight consecutive weeks; Unique Case in Obstetrics, New York Homœopathic Journal of Obstetrics, May, 1891; The Brain Dangers of Quinine, American Homœopathist, April and May, 1891; Defense of Homœopathy, Indianapolis Journal, April 6, 1891; Pleading for Pure Water, Indianapolis Journal, July 20, 1891; Poisonous House Decorations (arsenic), Cincinnati Enquirer, June 7, 1891; Baking Powder, Indianapolis Independent, August 22, 1891; Abortion and Abortionists, Indianapolis People, September 15, 1891; Hypnotism, Medical Argus, August, 1892; Suicide, New



*Dr. W. B. Clarke,
Indianapolis.*

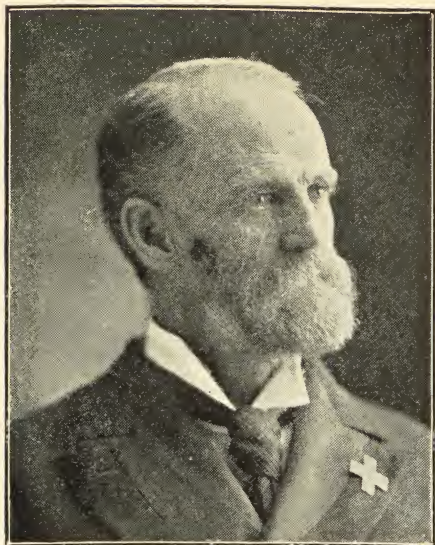
York Medical Times, February, 1892; Suicide in Indiana During 1891, Medical Argus, July and August, 1892; and Keynote, August 1892, besides many reports of the medical meetings scattered through the journals.

Suffice it to say that much of this work has been of a missionary character and for homœopathy. His views on this class of work may be found in the article "How to Reach the Laity," quoted above, and that they are correct would seem to be proved by Dr. Richard Hughes' (England) commendation of his work, taken from the Medical Visitor, as follows: "It is by thus keeping the claims of Hahnemann before men's eyes that sooner or later they will come to give him and his methods the place that belongs to them."

Dr. Clarke is a member of the American Institute, honorary member of the Missouri and Kentucky State Homœopathic Societies, member of Indiana Academy of Science, secretary of the Indianapolis Theosophical Society, and he has been elected secretary of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy seven times. He did not marry until February 4, 1890, when he was united to Alice P. Winings at Indianapolis.

CLARKE, W. B'

Dr. W. B. Clarke and Alice P. Winings were married last Tuesday evening, at the home of the bride, 188 Blackford street, by Rev. F. A. Guthrie, before a house full of people—a "society item" that seem to have entirely escaped the local reporters of the daily papers. And all the papers are under obligations to the Doctor for many meritorious contributions from his pen, the Independent included, and we hope he will not forget us in the happy future.



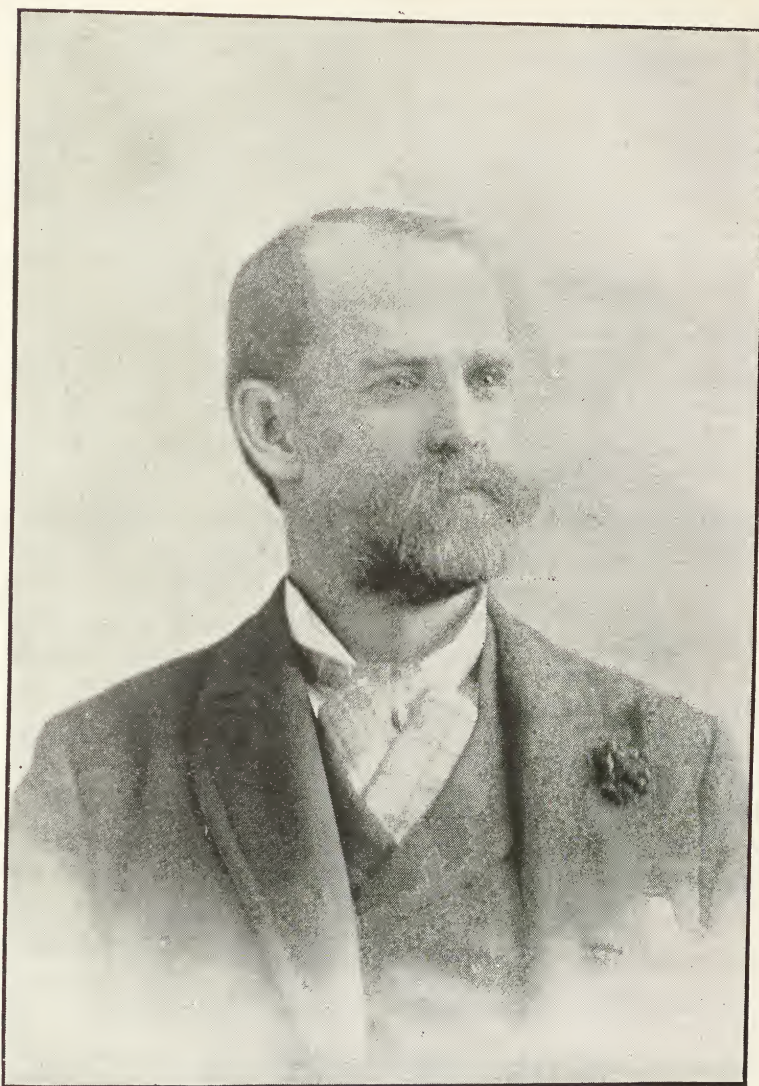
W. B. CLARKE, M. D., *House Physician.*

The House Physician.

W. B. CLARKE, M. D., has been selected because of his eminent fitness for this important and responsible position. Holding diplomas from several Medical Colleges and Membership in National, State and local Medical Societies, his liberal education and extended travel have been supplemented by twenty years' experience in general medicine, embracing surgery, bedside practice and sanatorium work. As a diagnostician he has rare insight, and as a prescriber his ability is of the highest order. He is a close student and forceful writer, at one time editor of a New York medical journal, and his writings always command ready entrance to the

medical press. In recognition of his abilities and public services he was, a few years ago, decorated by the British Red Cross Society with its badge of the rank of Surgeon Major.

Dr. Clarke will devote his entire time and attention to the interests of the patrons of this institution.



DR. WM. B. CLARKE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE MEDICAL ARGUS.

EDITOR.

F. F. CASSEDAY, Ph. B. M. D.

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should be addressed, and all checks made payable to

DR. F. F. CASSEDAY,
828 First Ave. S., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

EDITORIAL.

WM. B. CLARKE, M. D.

We present to our readers this month the
portrait of Dr. William B. Clarke, of Indian-
apolis.

Graduating at the Chicago Homœopathic
Medical College in 1884, and winning the
internship in Cook County Hospital, Dr.
Clarke resigned his hospital position and
located in Indianapolis. Possessing a liberal
education and having a decided bent to-
wards literary work, Dr. Clarke very natu-
rally devoted much of his spare time to the
preparation of scientific papers for the medi-
cal and secular press. A pleasant, easy
writer, the doctor has presented to the pro-
fession a series of extremely valuable papers
upon a wide range of subjects. Among the
more valuable papers may be mentioned the
following:

Electricity in Opium Poisoning, Medical
Era, November, 1884; Cure for Rabies and
Strychnine Poison, Medical Era, 1884; An

Oxygen Expose, Investigator, November,
1885; Three Thoughts, Medical Current,
February, 1886; Hydrogen Peroxide, Medi-
cal Era, July, 1885; The Oxygen Treatment,
Medical Current, September, 1886 and April,
1886; A New Use for Samples, Medical Cur-
rent, December, 1886; Bergeon's Gas in In-
testinal Obstruction, Medical Current, June,
1887; Retain the C_E , London Homœopa-
thic World, September, 1887; Aconite in
Pneumonia, Leonard's Illustrated Medical
Journal, April, 1886; Colorado's Climate,
Boston Herald, March 10, 1879; Folly of
Persecution, Southern Journal of Homœopa-
thy, August, 1889; Verification of Death,
Cincinnati Enquirer, May 19, 1889;
Butchers' Meat the Chief Cause of Con-
sumption—Diseases from Animals and
Animal Foods—Actinomyces—Pto-
maines Study of Suicide, Indiana State Board of
Health report, 1889; Care and Dressing of
Infants, Indianapolis Independent, Decem-
ber 14, 1889; Importance of Pure Air, In-
dianapolis Freeman, December 21, 1889;
The Gila Monster, Medical Current, Sep-
tember, 1890, Wise Chinese Doctors, Medi-
cal Current, March, 1890; Homœopathy and
Blood-Letting, Medical Current, November,
1890, copied as London Homœopathic
League, tract 36; Treatment of Snake Bites,
Medical Current, February, 1890; Vinegar,
Peoples' Health Journal, January 15, 1890;
How to Reach the Laity, Clinical Reporter,
December, 1890; Tetanus, Pulte Quarterly,
March, 1891; Cremation, St. Louis Repub-
lic, June 1, 1890, and five articles in Indian-
apolis Sentinel, September and October,
1889; Patent Medicine Makers and Takers,
Medical Current, February and March,
1891, and an article weekly on the same
subject in the Indianapolis Independent for
58 consecutive weeks; Unique Case in Ob-
stetrics, New York Homœopathic Journal of
Obstetrics, May, 1891; The Brain Dangers
of Quinine, American Homœopathist, April
and May, 1891; Defense of Homœopathy,
Indianapolis Journal, April 6, 1891; Plead-
ing for Pure Water, Indianapolis Journal,

July 20, 1891; Poisonous Home Decorations (arsenic), Cincinnati Enquirer, June 7, 1891; Baking Powder, Indianapolis Independent, August 22, 1891; Abortion and Abortionists, Indianapolis People, September 15, 1891; Hypnotism, Medical Argus, August, 1892; Suicide, New York Medical Times, February, 1892; Suicide in Indiana During 1891, Medical Argus, July and August, 1892.

To merely enumerate the titles of the topics touched upon by Dr. Clarke in the medical journals and newspapers would require all the space in this issue of the Argus. Suffice it to say that much of this work has been of a missionary character and for homœopathy. His views on this class of work may be found in the article "How to Reach the Laity," quoted above, and that they are correct would seem to be proved by S. Richard Hughes' (England) commendation of his work, taken from the Medical Visitor, as follows: "It is by thus keeping the claims of Hahnemann before men's eyes that sooner or later they will come to give him and his methods the place that belongs to them."

Dr. Clarke is a member of the American Institute, honorary member of the Missouri and Kentucky State Homœopathic Societies, member of Indiana Academy of Science and he has been elected secretary of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy seven times.

Dr. Clarke has done more to bring Homœopathy to the favorable attention of the laity than any member of the profession in America, and for this and his untiring energy in all lines of professional work, he deserves the hearty thanks of the profession.

INDIANAPOLIS IND

189 Blackford St.

Feb. 26. 1895.

Dear Dr. Bradford:

Here's another reprint
for the Bibliography. It's coming
very early to write on this
subject - now that I have
looked into it rather more
than have the average (which,
you know, may not be saying
much.) Have prepared a protest
against vaccination of school
children for order of the School
Board, which will be read before
that body next Friday and
published the next day. Hope it
will do much good ~~in~~ at least -
opening the eyes of the people
to the injustice.

Sincerely,

W. B. Clarke, M.D.



WM. B. CLARKE, M. D.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Supplement to
THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST,
July 1, 1893.

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LYMAN CLARY, M.D.

Another of the well-known veterans of the Institute who have passed away since the last enumeration of our departed associates, is Dr. Clary, who has been one of its most regular and active members for many years. His death occurred on the first of June, 1876, at his residence in Syracuse, of which city he had been a resident and medical practitioner for nearly fifty years. For about half that time he had been an avowed homœopathist, and an intelligent and earnest defender of that medical faith, in the practice of which he had an extensive experience.

He was born in Deerfield, Mass., in 1803, and was, therefore, seventy-three years old at his death. When a boy of fourteen he accompanied his parents to their newly selected home in Ohio, where he availed himself of the best opportunities of education accessible, and in due time commenced the study of medicine in the office of his friend, Dr. Mauer. Before completing the prescribed term of study, he returned to Deerfield, his native place, and continued his pupilage in the office of Dr. Williams, on account of its being more convenient to collegiate instruction than his western home at that early day. He was a close student, and graduated with honor as doctor of medicine in 1828. He then returned to Ohio, but without any determined plan as to his future course. Having purchased a horse, he started out upon a prospecting tour, travelling very much as chance or whim directed.

In this desultory way he travelled through parts of Ohio and into Pennsylvania, and then turning northward, at length reached the "Onondaga country," which charmed him by the beauty of its widespreading landscapes. Leaving his horse to choose his own way, he soon found himself before the door of the village tavern of Salina, now included in the city of Syracuse. After a survey of the ground, he sought an interview with Dr. Day, a physician of the place, and asked his advice. He was recommended to settle there—advice that accorded well with his inclination. He was also fortunate in receiving a cordial reception from the other two resident physicians, one of whom, Dr. Ball, now of New York, subsequently became a convert to homœopathy and one of the original founders of this Institute, and was the means, also, as will presently appear, of bringing Dr. Clary

to the same mind. Dr. Ball still survives as one of our most venerable associates.

The prosperity of Dr. Clary was of slow growth, but his assiduity was ultimately rewarded by the acquirement of a large practice and an enviable reputation. While he was yet waiting for the better fortune that seemed so long coming, he was induced to try a change, and went to Richmond, Va.; but the experiment was not satisfactory, and he soon returned to his former field, only changing his residence to the adjoining and more rapidly growing town of Syracuse. There, by fortunate, or rather judicious investments in real estate, the foundation was laid for that financial prosperity that attended his later years, and which enabled him to exercise a liberal and judicious beneficence.

The kindly relations with his neighbor, Dr. Ball, already referred to, ripened into a close friendship, in no way diminished

by Dr. Ball's removal to the metropolis, or even by his adoption of what Dr. Clary considered a gross medical heresy. This mutual regard for each other did not, however, prevent the two friends, in their correspondence and occasional interviews, from engaging in rather lively controversy, which between less amiable disputants might easily have degenerated into more serious strife. On one of Dr. Ball's annual visits to the scene of his early labors, having patiently listened for some time to the raillery of his allopathic friend, he came to the conclusion that he had borne it about long enough, and demanded of his opponent that he should either give the principles and methods of the homœopathic system a fair and reasonable investigation—which he had not done—or else should cease to ridicule it. The result of this conference was a promise on the part of Dr. Clary and his partner, Dr. Richardson, to put the method to practical proof, and a consent to receive such medicines, books and special instructions as Dr. Ball might consider sufficient for the trial. The writer has heard from Dr. Clary himself an amusing account of the reluctant and clandestine way that he and his associate undertook to carry out their engagement, and their surprise at the unexpected favorable issue of their first experiments. The first case they ventured to treat according to the new method was one of severe croup, in a child whom they had more than once before treated for the same disease in the then usual heroic manner. The prompt and salutary action of the remedies and the

rapidity of the cure, as contrasted with their experience previously in the same subject, were so remarkable, that, though still unconvinced, they could not but admit that their prejudice was a little weakened, and they were less unwilling to continue the investigation. An opportunity soon occurred in Dr. Clary's own family. His daughter was seized with a sharp attack of pleurisy; but before resorting to the orthodox treatment by bleeding, blisters, etc., it was decided to try, cautiously, the milder expedients of homœopathy. Laying his lancet on the table, Dr. Clary watched with anxiety the action of the unfamiliar remedies. The lancet was returned to its case. As in the previous instance, the cure was speedy and complete.

During several months these gentlemen quietly carried on their experiments, with steadily yielding prejudices in one direction and gradually growing confidence in the other, until at length they could no longer hesitate to announce candidly their change of opinion and their intention to adopt, in future, the homœopathic method as the basis of their practice.

This was in 1845. Dr. Clary was at that time President of the Onondaga County Medical Society, and Dr. Richardson one of the censors. At the next meeting of the society, a violent attack upon homœopathy was made by one of the members, denouncing it as absurd and undeserving the least consideration. Dr. Clary, without hesitation, defended the claims of the system to at least a candid examination, and gave account of his carefully conducted experiments and the effect they had produced upon his own mind; adding that with such convincing proofs of the greater efficacy of the new system, he could not in honesty withhold the acknowledgment of his convictions, or refuse to avail himself of its advantages in his practice. Having thus, in a dignified and manly way, given his testimony, he tendered his resignation. In his withdrawal he was accompanied by Dr. Richardson and Dr. Hurd, and for the same reasons.

These proceedings naturally occasioned a great deal of excitement among the members of the profession and in the community, and Dr. Clary and his retiring associates became the objects of no little obloquy in certain quarters. This conduct, however, was not universal in the society, and some were induced by what had happened to examine into the merits of the new system and finally to adopt it, so that within no long time after the with-

drawal of Dr. Clary he was followed in the same course by six or seven others of his former associates. Among these were our esteemed colleagues, Drs. L. B. Wells, C. W. Boyce and B. R. Shenck.

No better proof of the estimation in which Dr. Clary was held by his large body of patrons could be given than the fact that out of the whole number all but two or three families continued their relations to him, notwithstanding his change of practice, while his general popularity was greatly increased.

He ratified the sincerity of his conversion by joining at once the recently formed American Institute of Homœopathy, of

which, nine years later, he was elected chairman. He thoroughly identified himself with the cause of medical reform advocated by the homœopathic school and as represented by their various organizations for mutual co-operation and defence. He was President of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society in 1852, and, at different times, of the Onondaga County Homœopathic Society, of the Central New York and other similar medical societies. His familiarity with the rules of order in public assemblages and a courteous and business like tact in enforcing them, made him a capable and efficient presiding officer. He was also a ready and forcible debater on questions in which he was interested. He took an active interest in public affairs, especially in those that affected the welfare of his adopted city, and was a liberal supporter of its public charities, towards which he not only contributed of his substance but gave freely in the way of gratuitous services.

As a physician, he deserved all the reputation he acquired during his long experience. He was generally quick and remarkably exact in diagnosis, and a skilful prescriber. While a firm believer in the fundamental principle of homœopathy, he never professed to be a purist in his practice. He did not doubt the truth of the law *similia similibus*, but recognizing the difficulty of its application in all cases, in the present state of our *Materia Medica*, he felt not only at liberty, but in duty bound, to employ any supplementary treatment that promised any advantage to his patients. It was with him, however, as with hundreds of other intelligent physicians who have come over to homœopathy from the old school, with a certain measure of confidence in some par-

3

CLARY, LYMAN

ticular expedients, that a more extended knowledge of the resources of the new method rendered a resort to merely palliative and temporizing devices less and less necessary.

As a citizen, a neighbor and friend, and in all the social and domestic relations of life, Dr. Clary was not only above reproach but greatly respected and beloved. He was a strict and consistent temperance man, a liberal Republican in politics, and, in the latter years of his life, a member of the Unitarian denomination.

For several years he was subject to attacks of angina pectoris, and for nearly a year before his death he suffered severely.

In 1830 he married Miss Fanny Ware, of Deerfield, who survives him. He leaves, also, two children, Ware Clary, Esq., and Mrs. D. F. Gott.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1877.

IN MEMORIAM.

LYMAN CLARY, M.D.

At a special meeting of the Onondaga Homœopathic Medical Society, held June 2d, 1876, at Dr. Greeley's office, the following memorial was unanimously adopted.

Lyman Clary, M.D., the oldest and one of the most respected members of the Onondaga Homœopathic Medical Society, having fulfilled his life work, this Society has met this afternoon to express to his family, his friends and our fellow-citizens, our feeling that his work has been well and nobly done, and that in his faithful adherence and obedience to his enlightened convictions he has set us an example worthy of our following.

He has been an honored member of this Society from its organization, and he has occupied many prominent positions of trust and honor both public and professional, having at different periods of his professional life served as president of the following medical societies: The Onondaga Medical Society; The Onondaga Homœopathic Medical Society; The Central New York Homœopathic Medical Society; The New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and The American Institute of Homœopathy.

Therefore, congratulating his family and friends on his life of manly integrity and enthusiastic devotion to his chosen profession, we point them to the record of that life for the consolation that they will need in this time of their loss.

As a further token of our respect for his memory, we will unitedly attend his funeral.

It is further voted that a copy of this memorial shall be entered on our minutes, and be given to his family and the public.

Hahn Mo Aug 1876 H. V. MILLER, Secretary.

CLAUSEN, BERNARD

Bernard Clausen: Better known as "Benny," is busily engaged in attending to a large practice in Hoboken, N. J. Clausen was married in 1891, and has a family of four boys, all sound and healthy. He is a member of the American Institute and the N. J. State Hom. Medical Society, and secretary and treasurer of the Machaon Club. Benny is an influential member of the community in which he lives, and an enthusiastic alumnus of the college. He was present at the class reunion, and received a cordial welcome from all the old boys,

BERNARD CLAUSEN, Hoboken, New Jersey, was born in New York city, November 14, 1864, son of Christian and Sophia (Julow) Clausen, and is of German descent. He attended the public schools of West Hoboken until 1878, and the Jersey City high school until 1880. In 1885 he matriculated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, from which he was graduated in 1888, and the following year served as senior house physician in the Homœopathic Hospital on Ward's Island, New York. He has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Hoboken. He was assistant to the chair of gynecology in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital from 1889 until 1892, and now (1905) is senior attending physician to the Hoboken Homœopathic Dispensary. Dr. Clausen is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society (president 1904-5), the Alumni Association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, the Metropolitan Hospital Alumni Association and of the Machaon Club. He married Mary E. Chancellor in 1891, and has four sons: Bernard Chancellor, Theodore Barton, Harold Christian and Ralph George Clausen.

~~King Vol IV~~

CHARLES DELAND CLAWSON, son of Aabagail Neal and Isaac Clawson, was born in Lodi N Y May 17 1838 There were 5 sons and 2 daughters. De Firman * Clawson of Detroit, Mich. Barney S Clawson of Syracuse Hibbard Clawson, Mrs Olivia Moore and Slizabeth Clawson. After attending the public schools Dr Clawson enetred the Seneca Collegiate Institute at Ovid and graduated and then began the study of medicine under Dr James Flood of Lodi, in 1857.

The next year he matriculated in the med dept of the Univ'y of Michigan where he spent one year. He then taught school to secure money to further pursue his studies. In 1860 he entered the University of Buffalo where he graduated in 1861. He located in East Varick and ina in a few months removed to Canoga N Y where he practised for twenty years.

In 1881 he removed to Montour Falls and had since conducted the Bethesda Sanitarium.

Dr Clawson took post graduate course from Hahnemann Medical College where he grad. in 1873. He also recd a degree from the Chicago Post Grad School in 1898. He was an orificial surgeon of note specializing in this branch of work.

On Feb 6 1862 he married Loretta LaMoreaux. From this union was born eight children, four of whom died in infancy, the survivors ~~are~~ are: Mrs J M Quirk of Watkins; Mrs Chas S Lattin of Elmira. Carrie of Montour Falls, and M Schuyler Clawson of Newark N J.

He was a member of the Schulkill Co and N Y State Med Socie ties. He was an incorporator of the Elmira and Seneca Lake R R Coand was one of its directors.

Hw was ~~treasurer~~ treasurer of the Havana Bridge Works and was a director of the Shepard Electric Crane & Hoist Co. He was an executive of Cook Academy.

His death which came Frid evening was not unexpected. His mind was active to the very minute of his death and less than an hour before the final call he talked os cases and prescribed for some of his patients.

The funeral services were held at the family home Monday afternoon at 3.30 and was largely ~~attended~~ attended.


The members of the Schuyler Co Med Soc attended in a body. Rev W P Miller was in charge of the service assisted by Rev Hars Harsey King of Lodi and Rev W H S Loller of Burdett.

Internment was made at Valois Tuesday morning. (Mountours Falls Free Press.)

Dr Clawson died July 6 1917 act 79

CLAWSON, CHARLES D

Matriculated from Canoga N Y. Oct 1872. Graduated Mar 10 1873.
Member of Alumni Assoc. ~~Had~~ Had practiced at Canoga, N. Y.
Took Post graduate course. Located at Montour Falls, N Y.

OFFICE 

BETHESDA SANITARIUM SPRINGS

C. D. CLAWSON, M. D., DIRECTOR.

MONTOUR FALLS, N. Y., Nov 14 1917

Dr Thomas L Bradford

No 1862 Frankford Ave

Philadelphia Pa

Dear Sir

I am enclosing your letter as directed also an article showing you some things concerning the Dr's life and death. I feel sure he answered the letter sent him from Hahnemann in the winter or spring. I know he wrote out the answers to the questions sent. I have not been able to find it so I think it must be in with your communications. Aside from what you get in this article Dr Clawson took a Post Graduate course in New York City Post Graduate Hospital ^{the winter of} 1904. He died July 6-1917. If you care for the picture I will send the cut. I will send this by special delivery and ask you to be sure and return them to me as soon as through ^{over}

them. I have been detained sending this letter
and hope I have not unconvinced you. Our fami-
ly are very proud of the Homeopathic training
we have had and prefer it to any other if we
could have only one. The combination is all
right and much to the credit of any Physicians.
Should you desire any questions farther kindly advise

Yours Respectfully

(Mrs) L. L. Clawson

Montour Falls

"Wife of L. D. Clawson"

R. G.

P.S. This picture does not do him justice but the cut is all
right. The best I could do just now

L. L. C.

ing this letter
our, Our
this training
other if we
ation is all
Physicians.
kindly advise

on
Falls
Ry
but the cut is all



George May 21st 1867

Committee of Arrangements Am. Soc. Homeo.
Medicine

Having received a circular
desiring "every Homoeopathic Physician
in the United States to send to
the Committee of Arrangements their
names &c" I am cheerfully

Your humble servant
Charles D. Clauson M.D.
George
Tampa Co.
Okla.



LAY, GEORGE B. L., M. D., of Moorestown, N. J., was born at Evansburg, Montgomery county, Pa., on January 11th, 1832. His

father, Rev. J. C. Clay, D. D., was at that time Rector of the Episcopal Church at Evansburg, Pa. In the latter part of 1832, he was called to the Rectorship of Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia, a position he occupied until his death, in 1862, a period of thirty years, during which he became widely known and universally beloved. His mother, Simmons Edey, was the daughter of Richard Edey, of the Island of Barbadoes, West Indies. His academic studies were commenced at St. Paul's College, Flushing, Long Island, where he remained for two years and a half; were continued at Burlington College, N. J., for another two years and a half, during the latter part of which period he entered the college classes. Subsequently he became a student in Yale College, but in conse-

quence of ill health, he was compelled to abandon study for a time before completing his course. He then returned to Philadelphia, and, on recovering his health, tried mercantile life for a few months. Commerce, however, possessed no attractions for him, and he conceived a taste for the medical profession. Accordingly, in 1850, he commenced the study of medicine with Richard Gardiner, M. D., of Philadelphia. Having thus prepared himself for a collegiate course, he attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1851, at the same time entering the office of William A. Gardiner, M. D., then Professor of Anatomy in the college. He graduated with honor in 1853. Immediately after graduating, he began practice in Manayunk, Pa., where, however, he only remained a few months and then removed to Germantown. There he gradually acquired a good practice, but after a residence of about five years, he was induced by his love for country life to remove to Moorestown in 1858. In that place, he has since continued to labor for the cause of homœopathy, and being a very successful practitioner, he has built up a large and lucrative practice.

A refined and cultured gentleman, as well as a thoroughly competent physician, Dr. Clay enjoys the high regard and esteem of a large circle of friends beyond those obtained in the discharge of his professional duties.

27⁵

My full name is *Geo: B. L. Clay*
I graduated at *How: of Penns* Medical College, in the year *1853*
My present address is *Moorestown* county of *Burlington*
State of *New Jersey* where I have resided since *1858*
Previous to that time I practised in *German town, Pa.*
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1854* at *German town*



CLAY, GEORGE BOLTON L

Born at Evansburg, Pa, Jan 11 1832. Matriculated from
Phila. Nov 3 1851. Graduated Mar 1 1853. Member of Alumni
Assoc. Commenced practice in Germantown. 1854-58. Located
at Moorestown, N. J. Died at Moorestown Jan 20 1898 aet

GEO. B. L. CLAY, M. D.

Moorestown, N. J., Sep 21 189 4

Dear Mr. Chace -

Inrobes to Dr. F. H.
Midman 859 North 15th St. on the
evening I last wrote ^{18th Sept} to you, asking
him to reply early, stating a time
when it would be convenient for
him to come up to see me, that
we might make arrangements
for his coming here - up to this
Evening's mail, I have not heard
a word from him - and am
feeling anxious to complete the
arrangement - Knowing him, per-
haps you can solve the problem
as to why I have not had any
reply from him -

Yours very sincerely
Geo. B. L. Clay

P.S. I have concluded to send
him a line, by this mail -



Henry M. Smith M.D.

Dear Doctor

Your Circular
duly rec^d. I anticipate attending
the meeting of the Institute - if
Professional engagements permit -
but owing to the uncertainty do
not wish a room engaged.

Should I come I would trust
to finding a room at New York Hotel.

Gleanings

Yours truly &c
Geo. B. L. Clay

not. S. B.

Moorestown May 17. 1867

W. J.

1001



Moorestown Jan 25/70
Henry M. Smith M.D.

Dear Doctor -

Please find
the enclosed blank filled as directed -
Wish you success in your directory -
Yours truly &c
Geo B. L. Clay

Name George B. L. Clay
graduated at Univ: Med: Col: of Penna:
in Year 1853 -
Present address Moorestown
Burlington Co. New Jersey
where I have resided since 1858 -
previous to that time I practiced in
German town Penna.
Began to practice Univ: at Germantown
in 1854

CLAY, JOSEPH VALENTINE FRANCIS

Born at Phila Dec 21 1883. Matriculated from Phila Sept 9
1902. Graduated May 24 1906. Member of Alumni Assoc. Phila
Public Schools. Located at 2138 South 15th St. then 2102
Chestnut St. Phila.

CLAYPOOL, ALBERT





ALBERT CLAYPOOL, M. D.,
TOLEDO, O.

Supplement to
THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST,
August 1, 1892.

CLAYPOOL, JOHN BLAYNEY

Born in Maysville, Ky, Nov 28 1869. Matriculated from
Youngtown, Ohio, Sept 27 1890. Graduated Apr 19 1893. Not a
member of Alumni Assoc. Public Schools. Located at Youngstown
Ohio. ~~Had~~ Bedford, Pa. At Niles, Ohio.

CLAYTON, ABRAM H

Matriculated from Huntington Valley, Pa, Oct 1 1863.
Graduated Mar 4 1865. Not s member Alumni Assoc. Located
at Richboro, Pa, Died at Richboro, July 2 aet 64

CLAYTON, ABRAHAM H

Dr. Abraham H. Clayton settled in Addisville in 1865, and is well known in the lower part of the county.

CLECKLEY, FRANCIS V

Matriculated from Augusta, Ga, Oct 1 1879. Graduated
Mar 10 1881. Not a member Alumni Assoc. Had two courses
in Charleston, one in N. J. 4th Course.

CLECKLEY, H M

Matriculated from Columbus, Ga,
Graduated by Special Degree, Mar 3 1859. Not a member of
Alumni Assoc. Located at Columbus, Ga 1858

CLECKLEY, MARSDEN A

Name in full

Marsden A. Cleckley

P. O. Address in full

Augusta Ga

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Homoeopathic Philadelphia
Pa*

Matriculated from Enon, Ala, Oct 18 1855. Graduated
Mar 1 1856. Not a member of Alumni Assoc. Located at
Augusta, Ga.

CLECKLEY. MARSDEN TREUTLEN

Matriculated from Augusta, Ga, Oct 2 1893. Graduated May 2
1895. Member Alumni Assoc. 1st course in New York Homoeopathic
College. Located at Augusta, Ga Degree of A.B.

CLEEF, CHARLES EDWARD



CLEMENT, EDGAR

EDGAR CLEMENT, Haddonfield, New Jersey, born Leed's Point, Atlantic county, N. J.; literary education, Friends' School, Philadelphia and a Westtown boarding school; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1898.

CLEMENT, HERBERT R

Pac Coast J1 Hom Jan 1903

The death of Dr. Herbert R. Clement, of San Francisco, took place the latter part of December. The last reports from Arizona concerning his health were favorable, and were so stated in the December number of the JOURNAL, but we had hardly gone to press before the news came of his death. Dr. Clement was one of the younger members of the fraternity, graduating at Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco in 1893. He was particularly bright, and had a future before him that would have been an honor to anyone. As a professor in his alma mater he was beloved by all those under him and his confreres had the highest respect for his ability and opinions, while his good nature made him a friend of all. His death was due to a complication of diseases, the post-mortem showing nearly every important organ in a diseased condition, though his heart was the main seat of trouble.

CLEMENT, J. A

Sept. 14 - 99
Dear Doctor Bradford:

Your very kind letter would have been answered before but I have been on my vacation and not attending to work as I should.

As far as Dr. Henshall's criticism is concerned it does not amount to much. Unfortunately, I was urged to write that paper; I wrote it and used your book as an authority as I believed you had covered the ground and I accepted your statements as facts.

There are any many protests made from certain parties from, in Maryland and perhaps I might be able to show that

Let me, member of the Hon.
Confession has a good memory.

Fraternally
J. A. Clement,

CLEMENTS, THOMAS O

DOCTOR SUES HIS PATIENT.

Phila Press July 29
He Institutes Two Suits for
\$20,000 for Alleged False
Accusation.

1900

PATIENT LOST HIS EYESIGHT.

Claims Doctor Operated with In-
strument Holding a Diph-
theria Germ.

Special Despatch to "The Press."

Dover, Del., July 28.—As the result of a patient's criticism of his physician's course of treatment two suits for \$20,000 damages each, have been instituted and proceedings against a number of prominent residents of Dover are threatened.

The suits were brought against Edward H. Atkinson by Dr. Thomas O. Clements, a leading local physician. Dr. Clements has practised in Kent County for the last twenty years and has built up a large practise. The first attack on his competency was made early in the week by Atkinson, who publicly charged Dr. Clements with causing the loss of his eyesight by using, in removing a grain of sand from one eye, an instrument upon which there was a diphtheria germ. Mr. Atkinson, who has to be led about or driven out in his carriage, with both eyes closely bandaged and unable to tell darkness from light, aroused considerable public sympathy, and when Mr. Atkinson made his charges, there were others ready to add damaging gossip that was not altogether praiseworthy.

To-day Attorneys Alexander M. Daly and John B. Hutton, in the office of the prothonotary, entered two suits for \$20,000 damages against Atkinson for slander and defamation of business reputation. They also gave notice that several other prominent persons would be included in the civil actions and that Dr. Clements had gone into the cases with the intention of making no compromise whatsoever.

Dr. Clements avers that Mr. Atkinson falsely, maliciously and grievously damaged his business reputation by charges both in public and private conversation. In the long line of evidence which he expects to produce, Dr. Clements has enlisted several specialists of national fame and will present expert testimony concerning his own ability and the direct facts in these cases.

The physician was graduated over twenty years ago from Hahnemann, Philadelphia, as a medical doctor, surgeon, eye specialist and bacteriologist, and went from his college studies to practical hospital experience, after which he continued his eye studies under Dr. Thomas, and has several diplomas.

The diphtheria in Mr. Atkinson's eyes is said to have been the direct cause of cold and congestion while being treated a development over which the attending physician had no control.

CLEMENTS, ZINA

Name in full

Zina Clements M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Saratoga Springs

Graduate ~~or Licentiate~~ of



*The Western College Fairfield
N.Y.*

CLEMINSON,

ACCUSED OF MURDER, ADMITS THAT HE GAVE STRYCHNINE TO WIFE

JUN 8 1909

Doctor Says She Knew of
His Friendship With
Women.

N. American
CONFESSES FALSIFYING

Police Captain Says Others May
be Implicated in the
Case.

CHICAGO, June 2.

Mystery surrounding the death of Mrs. Nora Jane Cleminson was brought nearer solution today, when Captain of Police Thomas Kane announced the result of a preliminary examination of Dr. Cleminson, the dead woman's husband.

According to Captain Kane, Dr. Cleminson said that when he found his wife dead on last Sunday morning he decided to tell the burglar story because he did not think any postmortem would be held and that his story would be believed.

Late today Dr. Cleminson was taken before Municipal Judge Bruggemeyer for a preliminary hearing, and the case was continued until June 9. Bail was refused. Before the hearing Police Captain Kane had an interview with Dr. Cleminson.

Captain Kane this afternoon declared Dr. Cleminson had made sensational disclosures to him. "If what the doctor told me proves true, several persons besides the prisoner are implicated in the death of Mrs. Cleminson."

"Dr. Cleminson told me," said Kane, "that he and his wife were of different temperaments. He said he associated with other women and that in conse-

quence long ago he and his wife had agreed to go in opposite directions, but that for their children's sake they were to keep up appearances before strangers.

"He said that on the night of his wife's death he had given her strychnine to relieve suffering. Previously he had told me that he never gave her medicine, as she had summoned a special doctor whenever she was ill. He also told of a poisonous mixture he had made up for a friend which contained chloral. This mixture his wife knew of."

Morphine caused the death of Mrs. Cleminson. This preliminary report was given to the coroner tonight by chemists who made an analysis of the contents of the stomach and intestines.

Dr. Cleminson broke down when he learned that he was to be taken to the Sheffield avenue police station and placed in a cell. He buried his face in the pillows of his cot at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital and began to sob.

It is thought he believed he would be allowed to stay at the hospital, and word that he was to be taken to a cell came as a crushing blow to him.

Police Scent Suicide and Burglar Story.

While the body of the victim of the mysterious tragedy lay in a darkened room in the Rogers Park home, police and Coroner's officials were gathering up the loose ends of evidence. The police are positive that Mrs. Cleminson did not commit suicide and that she was not the victim of burglars who sought to loot the home, as stated by Dr. Cleminson.

The first step in the unravelling of the case came when Deputy Coroner Kennedy impanelled a jury, then postponed the case until Friday to allow the police time to complete their investigation.

"Dr. Cleminson must be placed in a cell, as he is able to leave the hospital," said Captain Thomas Kane, after receiving the reports from his various subordinates.

"I will allow him to attend the funeral of his wife to-day if he so wishes. Of course, he will be placed under a police guard. He will be locked up at the Sheffield avenue station until this mystery is solved. I am confident that some surprising things will be revealed at the inquest," added the police official.

The orders of Captain Kane mean that Dr. Cleminson, though no official charge has been placed against him, is virtually under arrest in connection with the death of his wife.

Added to suspicions of the police, who have conducted a thorough inquiry into the matter, every relative of the dead

Young woman declared that she had been murdered. Her brother and sister said that they would not rest until the slayer had been brought to justice. Convinced that Mrs. Cleminson was murdered, the police secured a continuance of the inquest until June 4.

Dead Woman's Family Testify at Inquest.

The aged father and mother of Dr. Cleminson, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cleminson, were present, as were Miss Margaret Morgan, one of the sisters of the dead woman, and her brother, John Morgan. The sister came to Chicago from South Haven, Mich., on receipt of telegrams informing her of the death of Mrs. Cleminson.

The members of the two families sat separately, but friends said they were on friendly terms. Some differences, it is said, arose between them as to which family should take charge of the funeral, but the difficulty was not serious. Each family wanted to take charge of the funeral.

One of the most sensational developments of the case is the declaration of Coroner's Physician Reinhart, that chloroform did not cause Mrs. Cleminson's death.

"I removed the stomach and liver of Mrs. Cleminson," said he. "I examined carefully for traces of chloroform, but found none. I am of the positive opinion that chloroform was not present in the organs at all. What caused death I cannot yet say, but it must have been some poison difficult to detect, possibly a

narcoctic derivative. Chemical analysis will be necessary to learn this."

Some of the detectives at work on the case said that they believed hydrocyanic acid, the most subtle of poisons, which acts directly on the motor nerves controlling the heart and lungs, was the cause. So deadly is this poison that inhalation of its fumes is enough to cause almost instant death.

Physician Declares He Found Wife Lying Dead.

Dr. Cleminson's own story of his wife's death as told to the police, was as follows:

"About 10 o'clock," he said, "my wife locked up the residence and we retired. At 5 o'clock this morning I woke up feeling nauseated, and reached across the bed to my wife, crying 'Wake up, Nora. I'm so sick.' Suddenly I discovered that her body had grown stiff, that she was dead. Frightened, I jumped from my bed and rushed to the telephone. I found that my clothing had been carried from the bedroom and that \$50 had been taken from my pocketbook. Struggling frantically, I reached the telephone. I

had but two nickels, and one I used to call up Dr. Hullhorst and the other to telephone my office. Then I fell unconscious upon the floor and did not come to until the physician arrived."

Another peculiar incident which occurred was that by the time the police arrived an undertaker was at the place to take the woman's body.

Cleminson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cleminson, wealthy residents of Rogers Park. The young physician is a graduate of the University of Iowa and of the Hahnemann Medical College, where he finished last June.

He and his wife were married for six years and are not known to have had any quarrels. He is twenty-seven years of age and his wife was thirty.

When Mrs. Cleminson's body was found in her bed the physician was found in another room unconscious.

The house was in disorder. Drawers were pulled from bureaus and bookcases. Clothing was scattered about the floors.

The residence bore the appearance of a place ransacked by thieves. But on investigation the police found both front and rear doors locked. All the windows were closed except one on the south of the dining room. This window was raised four inches, but was fastened by a burglar catch, which had not been forced.

Dust on Window Sills Not Disturbed.

Acting upon instructions from Captain Kane and Lieutenant Culligan, a more searching investigation was made, and it was found that dust on the window sills had not been touched, proving conclusively, the police say, that no burglars had entered the house.

Meanwhile Dr. Cleminson was continually moaning: "Burglars; my wife; they chloroformed both of us. Catch them, catch them." Two children, Haldane, five years, and John, three years old, were sleeping in a room adjoining their parents, but were not awakened during the night.

n. 5 gl June 1 1909

CLEMMER, CLARENCE V

THE NORTH AMERICAN

April 9 1916



TO BE HOSPITAL DIRECTOR'S BRIDE

Miss Marion Elizabeth Williamson, daughter of John D. Williamson, of Oak Lane, will be married April 18 in the Oak Lane Presbyterian Church to Dr. Clarence V. Clemmer, medical director of Hahnemann Hospital. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the Hotel Rittenhouse.

CLENDENIN, HUGH M

CLENDENIN HUGH McILRAIN

DR. HUGH M. GLENDENIN, of Louisville, Kentucky, aged 29, died of pneumonia on January 25th. The doctor was one of the best known and beloved physicians of Kentucky. He was professor of clinical medicine in the Southwestern Homeopathic College, a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, Southern Homeopathic Medical Society and the Kentucky Homeopathic Medical Society. For many years he was secretary of the Southern, and the success of many past meetings was due to his efforts. The doctor left a wife and one child. He was a graduate of the Southwestern Homeopathic College.

Dr. Hugh M. Clendenin.

of Louisville, Kentucky, aged 29, died of pneumonia on January 25th. The doctor was one of the best known and beloved physicians of Kentucky. He was professor of clinical medicine in the Southwestern Homœopathic College, a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Southern Homœopathic Medical Society and the Kentucky Homœopathic Medical Society. For many years he was secretary of the Southern, and the success of many past meetings was due to his efforts. The doctor left a wife and one child. He was a graduate of the Southwestern Homœopathic College.

HUGH McILRAIN CLENDENIN, Louisville, Kentucky, was born March 6, 1880, at Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, son of Charles and Clara Hutchcraft Clendenin. He is of Dutch descent on his mother's side and Scotch descent on his father's side. From 1886 until 1894 he attended the public schools of Paris, Kentucky, and graduated from the high school in 1897. He studied medicine at the Southwestern Homœopathic College for four years. After graduation he received the following appointments: interne, Louisville City Hospital, 1900-01; professor of histology and physiology, Southwestern Homœopathic College; on the staff of the city and the Deaconess hospitals of Louisville. He has been secretary of the Kentucky State Homœopathic Medical Society, secretary of the Southern Homœopathic Association, president of the alumnae association of the Southwestern Homœopathic Medical College, and member of the Falls Cities Homœopathic Medical Society.

King Vol 1V

HUGH McILVAIN CLENDENIN, M. D.

Dr. Hugh McIlvain Clendenin was born in Paris, Ky., March 6th, 1880, and was the son of Chas. and Clara Hutchcraft Clendenin. Graduating from the Paris High School in 1897, he entered the Southwestern Homœopathic Medical College in Louisville, Ky., graduating with the honors of his class in 1900. He served a year in the City Hospital of Louisville as an interne. He located in Louisville, and during the eight years of his professional life he built up as large a practice as was ever acquired by so young a man. He loved surgery and was fast gaining a reputation in this special work. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Southern Homœopathic Medical Society, the Kentucky State Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Fall City Homœopathic Society. He had been secretary of the Kentucky State and Fall City societies for a number of years and secretary of the Southern Homœopathic Society for three years, 1905 to 1908. He held the chair of Clinical Medicine in the Southwestern Homœopathic College. He became a member of the Christian Church at ten years of age, and at the time of his death held his membership with South Louisville Christian Church. In 1906 he married Miss Julia Cochran Booker, of Eminence, Ky., who, with one little daughter, survive him.

At the early age of eight years he expressed his ambition to be a homœopathic doctor. At ten he began to lay his plans and worked to this end.

Dr. Clendenin was an ideal doctor. He loved his profession and greatly endeared himself to his patients by his faithfulness. His presence in the sick room carried the message of hope, and when human aid was of no avail, he was ready with his prayers, or to direct the way to the Great Physician.

In his death the medical world has lost a valuable support. His death occurred January 25th, 1909, of pneumonia.

Dr. Clendenin joined the Institute in 1907.

Am Inst Hom 1910

CLEVELAND, CHARLES L

OBITUARY. DR. CHARLES L. CLEVELAND.—The following memorial of the late Dr. Charles L. Cleveland, was adopted by the Round Table Club, of Cleveland, O., of which he was a member.

The man we mourn to-day was one of the few staunch defenders of the homœopathic faith. One of the few who were faithful to the trust imposed upon him to the end. Though yet a young man, his teaching as professor of materia medica, and his contributions to the journals of our school, his great industry, his sound and logical reasoning, his unexcelled ability for the analysis of drugs, were causes for his success and gave great promise of soon placing him at the head of his profession as a physician, a teacher, and especially a writer. His worth, his kindness, his courteous manner, and constant readiness to assist his professional brethren by his counsels, will cause his name to be long held in affectionate remembrance. We are sure the profession will join us most heartily in an expression of sympathy for his bereaved widow and children. May He who alone has the right to say, "Let not your heart be troubled," speak to them in their loneliness and loss, and comfort them with His presence and His love. Of him it may indeed be truly said: "He hath done what he could."

N Am J1 Hom March 1880

CHARLES L. CLEVELAND, M.D.

CLEVELAND, O.

The early decease of this capable and rising member of our profession, has disappointed the anticipations of many who have watched with confidence his rapid progress. His fine mind, his thorough training, his devotion to the duties of the art he had chosen, warranted hopes of all who knew him, that he would attain a success and reputation equalled only by the most worthy. But death, at the age of 33, has blasted the fond expectations of his friends both in and out of the profession.

Dr. Cleveland was a native of the city in which he died. He was born July 5, 1857, the son of Horace Gillette Cleveland, of a well known commercial firm of that town, and received an excellent literary and classical training in the several schools, graduating with honor from Racine College, Racine, Wis., in 1881.

He then matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, but afterwards returned to Cleveland and finished his course in the Homœopathic College, graduating therefrom in 1883, receiving the Bigger prize for the best clinical report. After a competitive examination he was appointed physician and surgeon to the Dispensary.

The next year he married Miss Anna Green Elmendorf, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Elmendorf, Professor of Philosophy and English Literature of Racine College.

J. OSBORN, SECRETARY

In 1885 he was made Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Cleveland Homœopathic College. In 1887 he was chairman of the Bureau of Materia Medica of the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society; and in the following year he was appointed Professor of that department in the college. Although he continued in general practice, he devoted special attention to Laryngology and affections of that region, having spent some time in clinical study in that line at the Medical Department of the Harvard University. In 1889 was added to his duties in the chair of Materia Medica, the department of Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Nose and Throat. He was also elected Vice-President of the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society.

He was elected a member of the American Institute in 1883. In all the positions to which he was assigned, he was assiduous, faithful and zealous, winning golden opinions from all with whom he held any relation.

Dr. Cleveland died January 14th, of the present year, of pneumonia, following after an attack of *la grippe*.

Am Inst Hom 1890

DR. CHARLES L. CLEVELAND.

The following memorial of the late Dr. Charles L. Cleveland was adopted by the Round Table Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, of which he was a member:

We have set aside the formal "whereas" and "resolved" for the simpler phrase of common speech, better suited to express our love, our sorrow, and our remembrance. In August last twenty-five homœopathic physicians formed the Round Table Club. Amongst us all there was none more full of life and its cheer, of hope and its promises, than Dr. Charles L. Cleveland. When we heard of his death we could scarcely believe that he, who had been all health and strength, lay lifeless. Then we followed his body to the grave.

We meet to-night; for the first time his place is vacant. There remain only memories. We think of the kind face; the generous heart; of the ready hand that never waited to balance claims and service. The man we mourn to-day was one of the few staunch defenders of the homœopathic faith. One of the few who were faithful to the trust imposed upon him to the end. Though yet a young man, his teaching as professor of materia medica and his contributions to the journals of our school, his great industry, his sound and logical reasoning, his unexcelled ability for the analysis of drugs, were causes for his success and gave great promise of soon placing him at the head of his profession as a physician, a teacher, and especially a writer. His worth, his kindness, his courteous manner, and constant readiness to assist his professional brethren by his counsels, will cause his name to be long held in affectionate remembrance. We are sure the profession will join us most heartily in an expression of sympathy for his bereaved widow and children. May He who alone has the right to say, "Let not your heart be troubled," speak to them in their loneliness and loss and comfort them with His presence and His love. Of him it may indeed be truly said: "He hath done what he could."

Med Era Feb 1890

CLEVELAND, W K

Erie Aug. 25th 1905

J. E. Bradford M.D.

Dear Sir

Boericke & Tafel inform me you have the little booklet "Who are the regulars," I do not know what the price is or I would inclose it in this letter, If you will do me the favor to send me a copy and let me know the price I will remit the amount with my thanks.

Respectfully

W. K. Cleveland M.D.

31 East 8th St

CLEVELAND, WILLIAM L.



LEVELAND, WM. L., M. D., of Atlanta, Ga., was born in Harrisburg, Pa., on June 16th, 1809. He is the son of Dr. John Cleveland, of Harrisburg, Pa., who died when the subject of this sketch was scarcely eight years old. As he grew up, he showed distinctly that he had inherited his father's love for the practice of medicine. He was reared by his brother A. A. Cleveland, of Wilkes county, Ga. He entered the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. C. J. Ward, also of the same county, in 1832, for the purpose of reading medicine. In 1833, he went to Charleston, S. C., to attend lectures in the fall, but in consequence of pecuniary embarrassment, his purpose had to be abandoned. It being necessary to find the means of living, he engaged in a mercantile business, until 1839. Then he established himself in the drug business in that city, and carried it on successfully until 1854. During this time, however, he had not wholly given up his idea of entering the medical profession. He had kept up his reading, and attended lectures in the South Carolina Medical College in the same city, and did an extensive practice in connection with his drug business. Finally he disposed of his business interests and went North for the purpose of studying homœopathy, to which his attention had been drawn, and the superiority of which over allopathy had been most palpably demonstrated by the almost magical recovery of a sister under homœopathic treatment at the hands of Dr. Bayard of New York; and received during his studies and researches valuable assistance from his friend, Dr. J. Lloyd Martin, now of Baltimore. He graduated at the Homœopathic College of Cleveland, O. He began his career as a homœopath in Atlanta, Ga., in 1858. For a time he suffered intensely from the jeers, sneers, insults and persecutions of the practitioners of the old school; but he bore them with dignity, supported by the firm faith that time would establish the value of the new system he was introducing. Calmly pursuing his way, accomplishing many very remarkable results, his practice steadily increased, and many who at first had ridiculed, not only ceased

their jibes, but gave in their adhesion to the all-potent principles, the observance of which had been attended with such gratifying success. His skill in treating disease is now as widely acknowledged as his attention to his profession and its manifold duties is close and unremitting. He occupies a position second to that of no physician in Atlanta.

Dr. Cleveland is still a very earnest student, and studies with a mind ever open to impartially weigh all new theories and all novelties in practice that are brought forward. He keeps himself well up with the march of the profession. He subscribes to, and reads with diligent care, every homœopathic journal published in America, and also several European periodicals; not even disregarding the allopathic and eclectic literature.

He is a staunch advocate of homœopathy, and puts forth every effort to advance its interests. He was one of the pioneers of the cause in Georgia, and by his able arguments in its behalf during the fifteen years which he has devoted himself entirely to its practice, he has converted several physicians of the old school. One of these acknowledges a lasting debt of gratitude to Dr. Cleveland for the skill and care that resulted in restoring him to health and happiness from the sufferings of chronic cystitis.

Although at the present time Dr. Cleveland has a very extensive practice, and is warmly supported by a large circle of the best families in the city of Atlanta and the surrounding country, he always finds time to attend to the necessities of poor and destitute suffering humanity. No appeal to him for advice and treatment from such unfortunates was ever disregarded; his warm-hearted, generous nature rendering him always ready to respond to their calls so far as it is in his power to do so.

Dr. Cleveland is at this writing in his sixty-third year, but his life having been well spent, and proper regard paid to the laws of health, he is as hale and hearty as most comparatively young men. He is very active in his habits, and fills a wide sphere of usefulness. In public and social matters he takes a deep interest, but has never aspired to any

Name in full

Mrs L Cleveland M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Atlanta Ga

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

The Cleveland Homoeopathic
College
Ohio

prominent position in politics or in local affairs, preferring to discharge his duty in a quiet, unobtrusive manner, and to confine his ambition within the limits of his own profession. Possessing unusually fine qualities of mind and heart, well informed in a wide range of subjects, and very attractive in his manners, he has made hosts of warm friends in the community in the midst of which he labors.

CLEVELAND.—Dr. W. L. Cleveland, of Atlanta, Georgia, one of the ablest homœopathic physicians in the South, died on the 20th of May last. The Doctor was devoted to his profession and was able to work in the harness almost until the last.

N.

Am. Hom. Obs. v. 13. p 496. Sept 1876

WILLIAM LARNED CLEVELAND, M.D.

William Larned Cleveland, M.D., was born in Harrisburg, Pa., July 16th, 1809, and died at Atlanta, Ga., May 20th, 1876, in the 67th year of his age. His father and mother dying within a short period of each other, he was left at an early age to battle with the world and its cares. He was what might be termed a self-made man. He had been in ill health for a long time prior to his decease, but kept on with his arduous professional duties because the people would not be satisfied without him, and he died in the harness, so to speak, and devoted to his profession. We make the following extract from a touching tribute to his memory in an Atlanta newspaper:

"He needs no lengthy obituary, though he deserves it. The love of the little children, the tears and regrets of the high and the low, the rich and the poor, who followed him to his grave, were a testimony to his worth as a man and a friend, and to his love and fidelity as a physician.

"But he who would not leave his field of labor, even for a brief season, though urged by friends, that he might rest his wearied and perishing body, now rests in the grave.

"His footstep will no longer be heard at the door of the poor or in the halls of the rich. His kind and winning voice is hushed in death. He is far away now from the shaft of envy, the dart of malice, the treachery of false-hearted friends. Many will rise up and testify to the largeness of his bounty, the sincerity of his soul.

"Let us not forget his frailties. Let us seek no farther to disclose his many merits. He will live in the hearts of those who loved him."

Hahn Mo Aug 1876

WILLIAM L. CLEVELAND, M.D.

Dr. Cleveland was the son of Dr. John Cleveland, of Harrisburg, Pa., in which city he was born June 16th, 1809. His father dying while the son was still young, he had many difficulties to contend with in obtaining the education which he ardently desired. At an early age he manifested a preference for the profession of his father. In 1832 he began to study medicine in the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. C. J. Ward, of Wilkes County, Georgia, to which State he had removed after the death of his father. His purpose of attending medical lectures in Charleston was frustrated by his want of sufficient means, and he followed the course that seemed at the time most feasible, by engaging in the drug business. As his business prospered, he still cherished his original desire of becoming a physician, and with that view continued to carry on his studies as well as he could, and availing of such opportunities as offered to attend the lectures in the college. The remarkable recovery of his sister under the treatment of Dr. Bayard, of New York, turned his attention to the subject of homœopathy, and gave a new direction to his thoughts. His inquiries into the merits of this method resulted in his determination to devote himself in future to its practice. Disposing of his business, he visited several northern cities, where there were better facilities for acquiring the necessary practical acquaintance with the details of homœopathic practice. In the pursuit of this object he was much assisted by Dr. J. Lloyd Martin, of Baltimore, and in due time received his diploma from the Homœopathic College of Cleveland.

Returning again to the South he began his career as a homœopathic physician, in 1858, when nearly fifty years old, in Atlanta, Ga.

He gradually succeeded in obtaining an excellent position and a large constituency, although in the beginning he was subjected to persistent and violent opposition from the old-school profession of the city. He has been pronounced one of the ablest homœopathic physicians of the South. As a citizen and neighbor he was highly respected throughout the community. Very active in his habits, he was yet so exclusively devoted to his profession that he had no ambition for public or social dis-

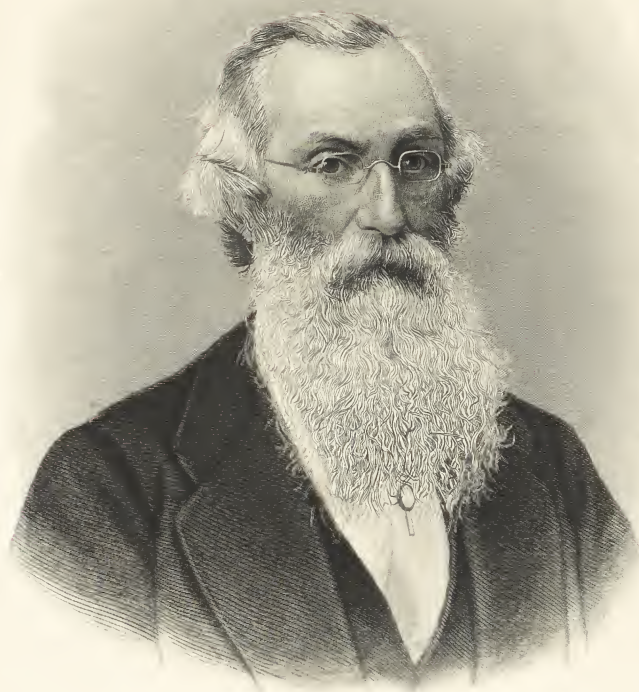
tion.

He was elected to the Institute in 1867, and maintained his allegiance to the cause he had embraced, after so many delays, with unwavering assurance to the last. His health had been gradually failing for some time, but he continued, with scarce any interruption, in his usual daily routine of professional labor, until within a very short time of his death, which occurred at Atlanta, May 20th, 1876.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1877.



Dr. L. Cleveland, M.D.



Colony Pl. Co. Philad^a

J. M. L. Cleveland

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Atlanta Ga
May 10 1867

Army M Smith MD

Dear Sir
I am within a few days
past - I had hoped I
should have been present
at the approaching meeting
of the "Unit" Socy of
Homoeopaths. But my
Practical & Professional
Engagements will prevent
as I have no one that
I could leave my
Practice in charge of -
Knowing this and being in
in Correspondence with
Dr E A Lodge of Detroit -
I requested him to present
my name - Not knowing
the requirements for
Diploma and such

Not having visited the
North since 1861 - and
we have no Member -
of the Institute in
this section, I presume
I could offer. I Lloyd
Martin MD of Baltimore
Orin Goul of Michigan
and you self - your
Friend, M. Preleigh MD
has some knowledge of
me through Gamble
& Paten, which we
have both attended
I am a Graduate of
The Cleveland Homoeop-
-athic College and have
Practised here since
1859 - I could refer to
several Families in N.Y.
If Necessary - and will
mention two. My Friend

3
Andrew J. Anderson &
James M. Anderson Esq
of the Firm of Baldwin
Starke & Co. Clothing -
Merchants. I think in
either Murray or Warren
Streets - If Dr Lodge
should be present you
will please consult
him. If not and you
can do so consistently
with you would please
it as I am anxious to
to be com a Member -
I Enclose 2th. which I
you should not see -
please hand it to your
Father & I will order
something from him -

Yours Truly
Wm L Cleveland M.D.

no money
enclosed

CLIFFORD, JOSEPH BEACHLEY

JOSEPH BEACHLEY CLIFFORD, practicing physician of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, was born in 1864, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. In 1891 he matriculated with the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College. In 1892 he attended the medical department of the Wooster University. The following year he attended the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery of Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated from that institution in 1893. Dr. Clifford has been a member of the McKeesport board of health the past five years and has served as president of that body.

King Vol 1V

CLIFT, EDWIN BUXTON

EDWIN BUXTON CLIFT, Fair Haven, Vermont, born Middletown Springs, Vt., May 25, 1868; literary education, Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt.; Middlebury College, A. B. degree, 1890; A. M., 1893; medical education, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1900, with degrees M. D. and M. H. D.; has practiced in Fair Haven since graduation; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

Obituary.

ARTHUR CROWEN CLIFTON, M.D.(N.Y.) (HON.),
M.R.C.S.ENG..

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IT is with the deepest sorrow that we have to chronicle the great loss we have sustained in the removal by death from our midst of Dr. Arthur C. Clifton, of Northampton. He was born on December 22, 1825, and so had reached the long life of 83, and had commenced his 84th year. He had been for long in delicate health, and was frequently laid up by illness, but till now had, through his vigorous and strong constitution, rallied and got back to his state of comparative health. But the time of the end had at last come. He got weaker in body, the vital power gradually failing, till an attack of bronchitis, which he had frequently before, was too much for his state

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means being a difficulty in his father's home young Arthur was, at the early age of 12, taken from school and apprenticed to Mr. William Williams, the surgeon-apothecary of Guilborough, for five years. During that time he was gradually introduced to the rough medical treatment of the day, taught dispensing, and was often sent, though a mere boy, to see poor patients, and to assist Mr. Williams in his arduous work.

As an example of what he had to do, he tells the tale of how, one cold wintry night, he was sent by Mr. Williams to see a patient a long way in the country. When riding there he was stopped by a couple of gipsies, who asked him if he knew where a doctor was to be had, as one of their women was very ill. Clifton, though only a boy of 17, just finishing his apprenticeship, told them that he was a doctor, and would be happy to give his services. This they gladly accepted, and in a short time a fine boy was brought into the world. He said he would come again on his way back from the other patient. This he did, and found all doing well. Noticing a delicious aroma of cooking, and being cold and hungry, he accepted the gipsy invitation to join them at supper, and, seated on a log, thoroughly enjoyed a baked hedgehog with fried potatoes, while his horse was taken care of.

At the end of the five years' apprenticeship, though he liked medicine and wished to join the medical profession, the necessary funds were beyond the power of his father to provide. Clifton, therefore, went as an assistant to a chemist

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especially as there are so many ladies here this afternoon
thank Lady Truscott, who has taken so much interest
homœopathy, as well as the Lord Mayor. We are very much
indebted to the ladies, especially for what they have done
homœopathy. They do not come on the platform and speak
but they work, and that is what we want—workers. The Lord
Mayor has set an example. If we follow it in the towns and
all over the country, I believe the ladies would help us. They
say “the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.” If
some of those rockers would give a little more of the world’s
wealth, we should soon carry homœopathy to more work
than it has done in the past.

I thank the Lord Mayor for the National fund and the
National extension of hospitals. I have very great pleasure
in putting this motion, which I hope, and expect, will be

of weakness, and a few day's illness carried him off on the evening of February 16.

Dr. Clifton's life and career was a very remarkable one, full of romance and fighting, showing a figure most striking in its personality, physical and moral, and in many ways quite unique for vigour, power, determination and straightness. He was a self-made man, the son of estimable parents at Guilsborough, who must have trained their son carefully in his early years to produce such results as Dr. Clifton subsequently showed. His father was a staunch Baptist, and the Nonconformist training had such an effect on the son that he remained all his life a Nonconformist. Pecuniary means being a difficulty in his father's home young Arthur was, at the early age of 12, taken from school and apprenticed to Mr. William Williams, the surgeon-apothecary of Guilsborough, for five years. During that time he was gradually introduced to the rough medical treatment of the day, taught dispensing, and was often sent, though a mere boy, to see poor patients, and to assist Mr. Williams in his arduous work.

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in one or two places, and finally came to Northampton. When an assistant to a chemist in Manchester he had to open the shop before 7.30 every morning, taking down the shutters in dark wintry mornings, and not leaving the shop till 11 p.m. During this time he got only half of every second Sunday as his holiday, and a salary of £20 per annum. On coming to Northampton, he resolved to start a chemist's shop on his own account. But he had no money, and his father could give him none. He was, however, of too determined a character to be beaten. He induced a firm of London wholesale chemists to give him on credit a stock of drugs to fill the shop. The shop furniture was also obtained on credit, while in the dwelling-room the furniture consisted of a table and a chair, he himself sleeping on the floor for some months. Such energy and determination were sure to succeed, and so they did. He became engaged to Miss Harris, the daughter of a deacon in the College Street Baptist Chapel, to whom he was much attached, but marriage at that date was impossible owing to want of means. Soon after, however, Mr. Clifton began to prosper; he married Miss Harris, and with a little money which she had, they furnished the home comfortably and so improved the shop that, with a plate-glass window—a rare thing in those days—and a large bust of Hahnemann behind it, things looked striking.

But in speaking of Hahnemann's bust, we are anticipating matters. Clifton had got to know a little about homœopathy, and went to the first Homœopathic Congress at Cheltenham, where, though unqualified as a medical man, he was admitted to the meeting, and was much taken with what he heard. Just about that time, Dr. John Epps, whose name as a militant, aggressive, and influential homœopath is so well known in our School, came to Northampton as a Parliamentary candidate. While at Northampton he preached homœopathy as widely as possible, and among his successes was his complete conversion of young Clifton to the new doctrines, and the starting of a homœopathic chemist's shop was the result. Between Dr. John Epps and himself they succeeded in getting Dr. Pearce to come and settle in Northampton. They worked together admirably for a long time, the chemist's business flourished, practice increased rapidly, and a Homœo-

finally came to Northampton. As a chemist in Manchester he had to rise every morning, taking down the shutters, and not leaving the shop till late in the evening. He got only half of every day, and a salary of £20 per annum. But he resolved to start a business of his own. But he had no money, and no credit. He was, however, of a determined mind. He induced a firm to give him on credit a stock of homœopathic medicines. The shop furniture was also on credit. He himself sleeping on the floor, he himself sleeping on the floor, his energy and determination were his only resources. He became engaged to Miss Clifton in the College Street Baptist Church, but marriage at that time was out of the question for want of means. Soon after, however, he married Miss Clifton, which she had, they furnished and improved the shop that, with the aid of his energy in those days—and a large number of patients—things looked striking.

As his bust, we are anticipating a little about homœopathy, at the Homœopathic Congress at Cheltenham, a medical man, he was admitted to the society, taken with what he heard. Dr. Clifton, whose name as a militant, homœopath is so well known in Northampton, as a Parliamentary candidate, preached homœopathy as his religion. His successes were his complete success in the new doctrines, and the result of his shop was the result. They themselves succeeded in their business in Northampton. They spent a long time, the chemist's shop prospered rapidly, and a Homœo-

pathic Dispensary was started. But later on, Dr. Pearce and Clifton had "words," and Clifton, seeing that things had come to the point when "something must be done," rather than allow all the valuable pioneer work to be lost, determined to cast the die and go up to London to go through the requisite course of training and study, in order to become a qualified surgeon. Having saved the money required for this purpose, he went up to University College, London, and obtained the M.R.C.S. in 1856. Having thus put his foot on the ladder of possible success, he returned to Northampton, well aware how he would be tabooed and ostracized by his allopathic brethren, but determined to stand and fight it out. The difficulties and opposition encountered were enough to have wiped out the enthusiasm of many men, but they seemed only to whet the appetite for fighting that was part of Mr. Clifton's character. Instead of quietly subsiding into submission to the majority, he adopted the militant attitude, commenced to visit once a week several towns and large villages surrounding Northampton where homœopathy was slightly known, and thus a large amount of *clientèle* came to him outside of Northampton proper.

As work in Northampton increased—as it steadily and rapidly did—these regular country visits had to be given up, but the patients there were so devoted to him that they found means of coming to Northampton to consult him when requiring medical advice. The homœopathic dispensary was kept up, and the patients treated most carefully, instead of in the routine manner common at many old-school dispensaries. Mr. Clifton was also medical officer to a large number of Sick and Benefit Societies in Northampton. So impressed were the patients of these institutions by the benefits derived and the care bestowed on their cases, that Dr. Clifton tells us himself, "Just to show their appreciation of the benefits of homœopathy, it must be told to their credit that on the conclusion of a great strike of workmen, from whom collections had been made in the town, after expenses had been met and a balance in their favour remained, they contributed one-third of it (about £12) to the Homœopathic Dispensary and the remainder to other local institutions." Dr. Clifton's practice steadily increased till it became one of the largest in North-

Northampton, while his beautiful horses were quite a pleasure to look at. He continued to practise with an assistant, Mr. Wilkinson, who, after being twenty-five years with Dr. Clifton, started on his own account, with Dr. Clifton's approval. He then took Dr. William Ross into partnership, and in 1895 retired from practice altogether. Since that time he has lived in Northampton till the end came so recently.

During his long and active career he received all the honours which admiring colleagues of the Homœopathic School could bestow on him. He became a Member of the British Homœopathic Society in 1861, a Fellow of the Society in 1880, a Member of the Council in 1894, and President of the Society in 1898. He was elected President of the Homœopathic Congress held at Liverpool in 1887. He was so much appreciated in America that, in recognition of his valuable writings in the cause of homœopathy, he was granted in 1877 the Honorary Degree of M.D. from the New York Homœopathic College. When the "World's Convention of Homœopathic Practitioners" was held in 1876, in Philadelphia, U.S.A., Dr. Clifton went to Philadelphia as an unofficial delegate. Not having the required credentials, his official reception as a delegate created a difficulty. This was overcome by Dr. J. W. Hayward, an old friend of his, who said that in England Dr. Clifton had always taken the side of "the people" rather than of "the profession" in medical polemics, and that this might, perhaps, be taken as his warrant. Dr. Clifton then presented his card signed "A. C. Clifton, Northampton, England, M.R.C.S. (Vox populi Homœopathica)," and by explaining that as he was the representative of an unorganized community he could give no better credentials, he was warmly received and was known ever after as "Vox populi." This title he warmly appreciated, and ever after was comically proud of the title, and delighted in relating the story.

Dr. Clifton wrote a large number of papers for the homœopathic journals—the *Monthly Homœopathic Review* and the *Homœopathic World*. They were very able, showed keen observation and judgment, and were universally read and appreciated by his colleagues.

He attended the Homœopathic Congresses regularly till

his health prevented him. His great hope each year was to be able to be present, and when it was found to be impossible, he bitterly regretted it. So to all the meetings of the British Homœopathic Society, he came when it was at all possible professionally, and when his health failed, he always aimed at being present, and only gave in when it could not be otherwise. His presence at these meetings was always welcomed, and he was listened to, when he spoke, with profound respect and admiration. At the recent Congress meetings, when he was prevented by health from being present, he with his late colleague, Dr. Pope, was always specially remembered and toasted at the dinners.

His first wife, to whom he was devoted, died, in 1880, after many years of happy married life. After a time, he married a second time—the sister-in-law of the Rev. Arthur Mursell, who still survives him. By his first wife he had one son, Mr. Cyrus Clifton, who entered his father's profession, but on account of ill-health had to retire from medical work, and now resides at Bedford.

His brother is Dr. George Clifton, the well-known homœopathic practitioner of Leicester, a J.P. and ex-mayor of Leicester. Another brother is Mr. Edwin Clifton, the well-known homœopathic chemist at Ipswich; a third brother died recently at Derby, also a well-known homœopathic chemist, while a fourth died in New Zealand.

Such is a sketch of the life and career of this very remarkable man who has passed from us.

Now for a few words as to his character. This may be almost gathered from his unique life-history. His great characteristics were boundless energy, perseverance under all difficulties and trials, determination to do what he deemed right in spite of all obstacles, straightforwardness, never going to the right or the left in the course he knew to be right, and fearing nobody.

From the time he was converted to the doctrines and principles of homœopathy, the determination to practise what he knew to be the truth, and to propagate it in every way he could, became the great aim of his life. Nothing he would pass or overlook if he thought it would help the great cause. Though his practice in Northampton increased

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so largely and rapidly, it was never to make money, but always to further and promote the great cause. He had determined to bequeath in his will enough to endow a bed in the London Homœopathic Hospital. Subsequently, on the re-building of the Hospital, in his large-hearted generosity, he gave the money there and then, sufficient to endow the bed, which was to be called, and is called, "The Northampton Bed," and which now stands as a monument to himself, and as a testimony of his large-hearted munificence. He took immense pains over all his cases, and soon won the confidence and esteem of his patients, never taking his own ease when he could do good. Though his manner was sometimes brusque or even abrupt, it was only his manner and straight nature, which could not abide what was wrong. But those who knew him and understood his grand type of character were devoted to him and loved him. His directness, and, we might say, his straightness and fearlessness were well illustrated in an incident in his life. When a well-known gentleman was M.P. for Northampton, he was staying at the house of a prominent Northampton citizen, a patient and great friend of Dr. Clifton's. The doctor was going to see one of the family professionally, and arrived at the house at breakfast time. His host introduced him to the M.P. as "your member." Dr. Clifton politely bowed, and answered "the member for Northampton—not *my* member."

He never failed to say to anyone what he thought ought to be said, whether it was liked or not, and to his professional colleagues he always spoke his mind. The result was that, as in Northampton, with his *clîentele* and friends, so in his profession he was looked up to and beloved, and he had no real enemies. Everyone saw that his heart was kind and tender, and he only spoke out when he felt it to be his duty, and then nothing would prevent him. In fact, it is seldom that a man of his strong type was so universally beloved as Dr. Clifton was—a thing to be proud of. There was no malice or ill-feeling in his nature; kindness itself in heart, coupled with a strong, rugged sense of duty and right, were typical of him. He enjoyed life and lived up to his ideal. He had a peculiar fascination about him—one might almost call it

was never to make money, but to devote the great cause. He had the will enough to endow a bed at the Hospital. Subsequently, on account of his large-hearted generosity, then, sufficient to endow the Hospital, and is called, "The Northampton Hospital" as a monument to himself, for his large-hearted munificence. He attended his cases, and soon won the confidence of his patients, never taking his own time. Though his manner was abrupt, it was only his manner, and not his heart. He understood his grand type of man, and loved him. His directness, straightness and fearlessness were prominent in his life. When a well-known Northampton citizen, a friend of Northampton, a friend of Clifton's. The doctor was called professionally, and arrived at his host introduced him to Dr. Clifton politely bowed, and Northampton—not my

one what he thought ought not, and to his professional duty. The result was that, as a friend, so in his professional life, he was beloved, and he had no doubt his heart was kind and he felt it to be his duty, to him. In fact, it is seldom so universally beloved as he was. There was no malice in himself in heart, coupled with right, were typical of his ideal. He had the might almost call it

a magnetic power, for want of a better word—which insensibly attracted others, and the influence of which on himself he felt and acted on.

The present writer knows an illustration of this magnetic influence. A young man took to Dr. Clifton the first time he met him, and "the grave and reverent seignior" seemed to be attracted in an unusual way to the youngster. He always enquired about him subsequently, took an interest in all he did, wrote to him, and sent him books. Not a month before his death, he wrote to this young man a charming, kind letter, giving him fine patriarchal advice, which was much appreciated instead of being thrown aside. The letter was so characteristic, unique, and elevated in tone, that when the young man was told of his venerable friend's death, he added "and he was ready." This incident, we think, speaks volumes for the character and high ideal of life that Dr. Clifton lived and tried to live up to; always endeavouring to do good while he lived on earth, so as to be ready for the wonderful hereafter. His inner religious life was perhaps not known to many, except for the active help and interest he showed in philanthropic and benevolent movements in Northampton, but to those who knew him well, and whom he liked and took to, he opened up his inner life.

Here is a letter to the present writer on July 5, 1904: "You cannot imagine (no one can) the joy of meeting my old comrades again last week [the week of the Congress held in London. It has done me a lot of good, making, moreover, a record of attendances at Homœopathic Congresses, the forty-fifth gracious opportunity vouchsafed to me by my Heavenly Father, *to whom* be all the glory. . . . It cannot be for long. I have been raised from the dead, so to speak, but I would ever remember the admonition, 'Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall' (albeit that had reference to a different subject). . . . For my part, while I have, in faith, cause for putting on sackcloth and ashes for a thousand and more sins of omission and of commission that I have committed, and with regard to which I can only rely on 'The Rock of ages, cleft for me,' to my great satisfaction, in the person of Jesus Christ, and in His work and death for sinners, so also, as age creeps on, I remember the infinite mercies—

new every morning and renewed every night—of which I have been the recipient. And here again I say, to God, our Heavenly Father, be all the glory."

And again on June 25, 1908, he writes: "For the past six weeks I have been in much worse health than usual, but not till three days ago did I give up all hope of being at the Congress; but unless a miracle should be wrought, which is not so much as imaginable, I will not be able to be present. I have had to keep my bed for a fortnight, and now am writing while on my back. *A great disappointment.* For nine months (since last Congress) I have dwelt on the coming glory of July 3. But, as you know—man proposes, but God disposes; and it is not for man to call in question the doings of God, but in all reverence bow the head, feeling and saying, *not my will, O, Lord, be done, but Thine, and Thine alone.* Oh, for that Spirit of resignation and patience. Pray for me that my faith fail not, and that I may ever see the hand of goodness and mercy behind the veil. I have seen my last Congress, and I can only pray for those who remain that God will guide them in all their counsels, help them in all their studies for the well-being of humanity, and give them force of *will* to make homœopathy better known and appreciated. . . . *There* you will see that if John Brown's body lies a-smouldering in the grave, where my body will, ere long be, my spirit is awake like that of Hiawatha, and I will, be with you all on July 3 [the Congress Day]. *Not very resigned!*" This last paragraph in the letter shows another trait in Dr. Clifton's character, besides his wonderful energy, namely his love of a joke. He was full of fun and joke, even though the body was frail and ill. This often kept him going, as his high spirits never failed him. And once more his reference to Hiawatha in this letter tells of his love of reading and of poetry, which was very extensive and solid, and which was a great solace to him in difficulties, and after a day's hard work.

It may be thought, perhaps, by those who did not know Dr. Clifton well, that in writing as we have done of him, we have been laying on the descriptive paint a little too heavily—in fact, exaggerating his great merits; but it is a noteworthy and remarkable fact that all the Northampton papers, with-

out exception, have united in a burst of praise and admiration for such a distinguished and unique citizen. And it would be a distinct loss to ourselves and to our readers did we not reprint *verbatim*, as a sample, a very able and beautifully written article from the *Northampton Mercury*, of Friday, February 19, by Mr. Ryland Adkins, K.C., M.P., a friend of Dr. Clifton's of long-standing, and one who knew him well. It is entitled "An Appreciation."

"By the death of Dr. Clifton Northampton loses perhaps its most remarkable man. Even of late years he has been remarkable, known to all as 'The Old Doctor,' with his wide correspondence, his flow of stories, his outburst of independence as a passive resister and otherwise, and especially with his unfailing mental freshness. But no one can form a just opinion of the man who has only known him in old age, creeping about our streets, and retired from work and public life. It was in the period of the seventies and eighties of the last century that he was at his best, and then he filled an important place in the life of the town and neighbourhood.

"It is natural that self-educated men should show at their best in later middle life. The charm of childhood and the charm of old age are a good deal bound up with training and environment which the self-educated man rarely gets. It is the years in which vigour remains while experience has brought mellowed wisdom that the man who has carved his own way in life attains his highest value. Dr. Clifton was more than most a self-trained man, for he had carried his training much further than do most. He had had the best basis for self-education in a sturdy Puritan home, in the countryside of our county, and nothing could foster better the strong individuality and self-reliance which were of the essence of the man and of what was best in his age.

"In the long struggles which marked his earlier days, and which have been so kindly referred to in the local Press, he learned not only how to make a livelihood, but how to face life and its problems in every direction. And so in his prime, handicapped though he was by his want of status, and by an absence of diplomatic gifts, he was a commanding figure in local life. A Dissenter, a Radical, not without crotchets as either, above all an impenitent medical heretic, he took just

besides himself. The dull person had new ideas given to him. The thoughtful was thrown back on the duty of giving a reason for his conviction, and many a lasting friendship dated from Arthur Clifton's chat with his patient, strong-headed and indefensible though his contentions occasionally were.

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that line which keeps a professional man rather out of the main stream of National life, and yet in some ways he was one of the most highly civilized as well as one of the ablest men within many miles of the Market Square during the period above referred to.

"At the time he reached his fullest development his political activities had somewhat diminished. His Radicalism was of the Edward Miall type, and that gave way in the 'seventies to other kinds of progressive thought with which Arthur Clifton was less identified. His was not the temperament to work easily with others in political combination, and the difficulty became the greater when Bradlaugh's affairs added new complexity to the politics of the town. But then and always his political ardour remained, and his political chat was always both informed and pointed.

"During the twenty years from 1870 to 1890, and indeed earlier, his professional practice was large and varied. Very often he had more than he could do, and certainly under his leadership homœopathy could neither be neglected nor despised even by the half-educated. He was, indeed, a medical heretic, but he avoided the besetting sin of heretics in that he tried to understand the other side. He never missed an article in the *Lancet* or the *British Medical Journal*.

"As a doctor he was, indeed, out of the common. His manner at first was rather terrifying, especially to children, but once known, he was loved by his patients. His temperament led him to look on the dark side and guard against dangers, a habit which if it lost something in encouragement, assisted in inspiring confidence. Perhaps his greatest quality was insight, and some of his best cures were the result of a sudden decision as to treatment which came almost as an intuition. He had his full share of self-reliance, but when he was puzzled he usually said so. The rôle of bland omniscience which is so helpful to many medical men was not in his répertoire. And yet, though the patient might be for the moment depressed at finding his adviser uncertain, his confidence came back in fuller measure as he saw the strong man thinking his case out.

"No man ever lived more free from humbug in his professional life than Dr. Clifton. With him the 'fee' was

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neither the preliminary nor the sequel to 'faw' and 'fum.'
His interest in his cases was intense, and he has many a time
broken down with grief when he could no longer save a life.
It was disappointment at things going badly which often
made him cross to the relatives, though few men were so
successful in their work. In old days his frequent complaint
was that his patients did not come to see him when they were
cured. His interest in them lasted long after he had need
to attend them.

"His surgical training was, of course, pre-historic com-
pared with the present day, and while intensely interested in
all aspects of medical science, he had never specialized in
any branch of physiology or anatomy. But he had the true
perspective of his profession ever before him. What he
practised was the art of healing, and to cure was even dearer
to him than to understand, though no man was ever keener
after knowledge.

"One not unknown method of practice was not for him.
It could never be said of Dr. Clifton that he echoed the
opinions of his patients on things in general when he was
visiting them. It was just the contrary. Let the patient or
anyone present say something about politics, or art, or
religion with which the Doctor did not really agree, and at
once the strong face set, and the words came, 'Do you think
so? I don't, and I'll tell you why.' And then standing at
bedside or leaning against the mantelpiece, he put forth his
views, clear, vehement, often brilliant in expression, and
sometimes departed in a whirl of controversy. It was not
everybody's method, but it suited him. Of course, he lost
some patients by it. People who have no reason for their
opinions do not like to hear them questioned, especially by a
person whom they think they have hired to cure them, and
hear what they like to say themselves.

"But, on the other hand, it often did good in the sick
room. The nervous person had something to think about
besides himself. The dull person had new ideas given to him.
The thoughtful was thrown back on the duty of giving a
reason for his conviction, and many a lasting friendship dated
from Arthur Clifton's chat with his patient, strong-headed and
indefensible though his contentions occasionally were.

"Of course all this was possible only because of Dr. Clifton's high mental cultivation. It is wonderful how he found time to learn all he knew. He was always busy, but his fiery energy drove him into many fields of reading and thinking when his daily work was done. The number of things in which he took an interest was extraordinary. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that, with the exception of mathematics, classical scholarship, and bric-à-brac, there was hardly a subject about which civilized men speak on which he could not talk with sense and information. In metaphysics, indeed, he knew little beyond Herbert Spencer, though he was open to argument from other schools of thought. In religion, two of his masters were George Dawson, of Birmingham, and T. T. Lynch, both of whom counted for much in the fifties and sixties, when his mind was forming. His reading in religious and theological subjects was insatiable to the end. His love of pictures was genuine, and his criticism on them often valuable because sincere and individual, like everything he did. Poetry to him was an exceeding solace and delight, and his taste in poetry was catholic and wide, though it did not include the whole of Browning!

"Perhaps his greatest delight was in the English essayists. No one could have more enjoyed than he did the gusto of Hazlitt, the tender, whimsical charm of Charles Lamb, or the gorgeous eloquence of De Quincey. Nor did he lose his sense of humour, which was strong, in his love of his favourites. He only laughed when his delight in De Quincey's essay on 'Murder as a Fine Art' was quizzed as being natural, since he was a doctor and knew the subject.

"And his enjoyment of those great writers who blend literature with criticism of life, such as Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, and Froude, was a special feature of his character. Long after he was 60 he would take up a book of this kind and devour its contents with a zeal to get its meaning and its value, which few men show after they are five-and-twenty. On his journeys, there was always some book of value with him. In these days doctors fly over the earth in motors, and oscillate *en route* between somnolence and anxiety about the speed-limit. Then a well-hung brougham or Victoria gave leisure for reading, and if all the doctor's carriages of twenty

years ago could have been searched for their contents, the intellectual value of those of Dr. Clifton would have been found far greater than those of any of his colleagues or rivals.

"He was alive, too, to the beauties of Nature. There is a wych elm standing to-day not far from Northampton, one of the finest in the county, which owes its life to Dr. Clifton's entreaties when the owner was about to fell it. In the world of sport he had little chance of sharing. When he was a boy sport was the monopoly of the rich, and he had grown old before it became the fashion to spend the little leisure of life in watching football matches. Even billiards he took up too late to be more than an amusing player. But he was not without an eye for an horse, and no one in Northampton drove better 'cattle.'

"Such was this many-sided man in the days of his greatest influence. To classify or label him would be impossible, for he was in the highest degree one by himself. Alike in his profession and in his social life, he showed signs of faculty almost approaching genius, which placed him far before men of more symmetrical minds and conspicuous position. The note of a great man he certainly possessed. You could not be long in his society or come to know him well without being taken beneath the surface of life. So much of our time is passed on the surface that we are apt to forget what is below it.

"Dr. Clifton was a man of strong animal nature and fine physique, usually the best basis for a strenuous brain, and no one could be more vigorously mundane. But he knew that he understands little of life who ignores its enigmas, and his mind was one which constantly turned to the great problems of life in society, in ethics, in politics, or religion, which we are not meant to let alone.

"A long discussion with Dr. Clifton in his best days produced an effect comparable, perhaps, to that of a steam plough on an arable field. Everything was stirred up and the soil of the mind would bear a better crop of ideas in consequence.

"A man of this unusual kind, self-trained, pugnacious, often violent in expression, but always thorough and genuine, could scarcely expect to be fully appreciated in a town like Northampton. In London, the oddities of a great doctor

The Lord Mayor of London sympathetically sent the following telegram: "The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London desires Mr. Henry Harris to convey to the

BRITISH MEDICAL REVIEW APRIL 1909

W. ROSS.

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Daily Echo,

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matter little. A man may be as brusque as Radcliffe, or as rude as Abernethy, and it is forgiven him for his work's sake. In a country village men get used to the particular ways of parson, or squire, or doctor, and their peculiarities are no more noticed after a time than the gnarled oak in the park or the old-fashioned house on the green. In a provincial town it is different. There is the 'sovrän shine' of conventionality, and men are repelled by, and a little afraid of, originality either in manner or in thought. The roughness of the husk is allowed to conceal the value of the kernel.

"Yet Dr. Clifton had many friends, and had won far-reaching respect. There came to him his full share of sorrows—perhaps more than his share—and the true man beneath the shell appealed to a circle which narrowed with the years. If anyone had commented on his want of the superficial graces and his intolerance of folly and slackness, he could have fitly put his case in the famous words :—

"What had I on earth to do

With the slothful, with the mawkish, the unmanly

Like the aimless, helpless, hopeless, did I drivel,

Being who ?

One who never turned his back, but marched breast forwards,

Never doubted clouds would break,

Never dreamed, though right was worsted, wrong would triumph,

Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better ;

Sleep to wake.

"Now he is gone, and he will be remembered by the impartial recorder as one of the most original, and certainly the most unusual, mind which displayed itself in Northamptonshire during the last half of the nineteenth century. It may be that he gave less occasion for criticism to the well educated and to the poor than he did to the large intermediate class to which he himself belonged. But his intellectual importance will be recognized by all who knew him. He did his work well, and his influence—medical, social, intellectual—will persist and gradually blend with other good influences which will make the future.

"But there is the inner man as well as the outer. We who were his friends recognize his uncommon mental force, and are grateful for his long and valuable career. But we think most of the man himself. We recall his high spirit and his

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OBITUARY

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vulnerable temper. We remember his deep and tender heart ; and we know not which to admire most—the loyalty which kept his friends ever dear to him, or the courage which never deserted him in all the struggles and trials of life. We are proud to have known and loved him, and we shall not forget him, whether we look back on the days of happy memory which are gone, or look forward to what may pass, ‘until the day break and the shadows flee away.’ ”

There, then, is this grand figure, like a big statue of nobility and true greatness, to be looked up to and revered as a model for all men whatever their calling may be, and especially for the medical profession and for homœopaths to raise their souls to the great aim of life, and to show them what a man who is in earnest for the truth can do in a long and glorious life. We might well add Browning’s fine words in the “Grammarians’ Funeral,”

“Still before living, he’d learnt how to live,
No end to learning.
Earn the means first, God surely will contrive
Use for our earning.”

Dr. Clifton’s funeral took place on Saturday, February 20. A large crowd in the streets witnessed the funeral ; the Abington Avenue Congregational Church was full, and the ceremony was conducted by the Rev. C. S. Larkman. In the course of an address, Mr. Larkman remarked that “the two subjects in which Dr. Clifton seemed most interested were his vocation and his religion. Homœopathy with him was more than a method of cure ; it was a gospel, and no monkish missionary ever went from Rome in the early days of the Faith with more determination to win converts to Christianity than he to win converts to the new methods of healing. He was a man of many quiet benevolences, and as one went about among the poor, one heard of his great goodness. One conspicuous thing about him was his unconventionality ; he was absolutely indifferent to public opinion.”—(*Northampton Daily Echo*, February 22).

The Lord Mayor of London sympathetically sent the following telegram : “The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London desires Mr. Henry Harris to convey to the

relatives and friends of the late Dr. Clifton his sincere condolence in the lamented death of Dr. A. C. Clifton."

Besides the immediate relations and friends, among the latter of whom was Mr. Ryland Adkins, K.C., M.P., the members of the profession were well represented, and included Dr. George Clifton, Dr. Dyce Brown, Dr. Burford, Dr. Neatby (Secretary of the British Homœopathic Society), Dr. Hawkes, Dr. Pullar, Dr. Clifton Harris, Dr. Stonham, Mr. Dudley Wright, Dr. Mason, Dr. Johnstone, Dr. Ross, Dr. Cash Reed (President of the British Homœopathic Society), Mr. Wilkinson, Dr. Goldsbrough, Mr. H. J. T. Wood (Secretary of the British Homœopathic Association), and Mr. E. A. Attwood (Secretary of the London Homœopathic Hospital).

The interment took place at the Billing Road Cemetery.

We offer our warmest sympathy to Mrs. Clifton, the widow, to the son, Mr. Cyrus Clifton, to Dr. Clifton's brothers in this affliction, while the bright and glorious memory of a departed hero will be a continual source of delight to them.

DR. A. C. CLIFTON : AN APPRECIATION.

ON February 16, my friend and former colleague, Dr. Arthur Crowen Clifton, passed away after a short illness, at his residence, 9, East Park Parade, Northampton. As one who had the honour of knowing him for the last sixteen years of his life, I venture to write a few lines of personal tribute. For two years, from my coming to Northampton in 1893, I was in partnership with him. It was a pleasure to work with him as my senior colleague. His profound grasp of homœopathy was of the utmost assistance to me, and his zeal for his art was a great example. I can say of my own knowledge that his interest in the cause for which he had worked so strenuously and so long was unabated up to the day of his death. He was a born fighter, and for many years had much opposition from the allopathic fraternity in this town; but his character and his work were such as to win respect, and this opposition gradually passed away. When, at the age of 68, he retired from practice, and I took over the work alone, I had every reason to thank him for the good feeling which

REVIEW

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then existed, and still continues to exist, between myself and
the other medical men of the town. When I knew him Dr.
Clifton was a man of great personality, and in his prime
had evidently exercised extraordinary influence. His name
is still a household word in the county. People knew, what
I soon found, that beneath a somewhat rough exterior there
was always a kind soul. In all his dealings he was great-
hearted. Rich and poor were treated with equal care, and in
cases of urgent need he was unsparing of himself. But a
malingerer never consulted him twice, and when patients
needed work or exercise, not medicine, he told them so. His
capacity for work was stupendous, and when suffering could
be stayed it was never "after hours." So long as there was
work to be done, he never shrank from doing it.

It has sometimes happened that I have wished to leave the
town for a few days, and I always found him, so long as his
strength lasted, ready to take up the work again, which he
did with undiminished skill. I found it a great advantage to
have near by someone who was always on the look-out to
defend homœopathy, who was himself an advertisement both
by what he had done and the position he had won. Besides
this, he was ever willing to discuss professional matters and
help in any difficult case. In these and other ways I owe
him much during all the sixteen years I have known him.

I have already alluded to the interest he took in the
homœopathic cause up to the end of his life. It was
wonderful how, in spite of age and infirmity, he kept himself
up-to-date with the progress and position of medicine in
general, and homœopathy in particular. He went on caring
about these things long after he had ceased to take fees.

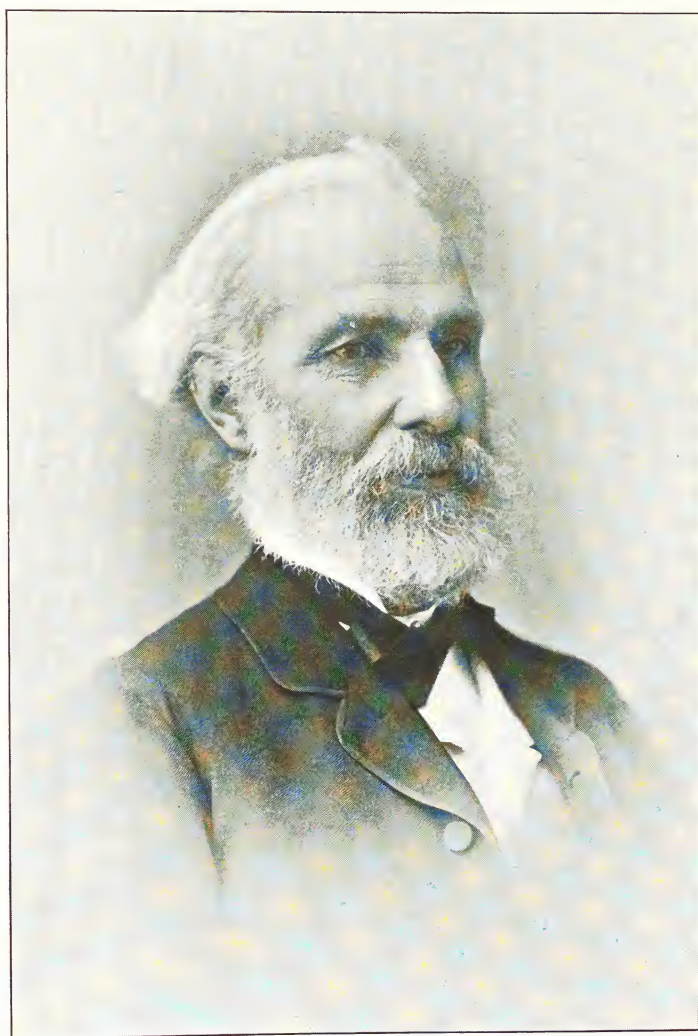
My recollections of him are very vivid, from my first
interview to our last affectionate farewell. The profession is
much the poorer by his death, but I may be forgiven, if I say
that in the passing of Arthur Crowen Clifton I feel most that
I have lost a great man and a true friend.

Brit Hom Review April 1909

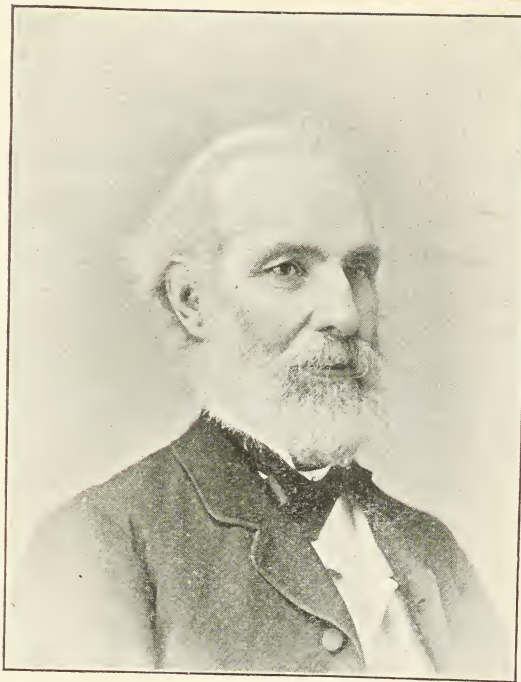
W. Ross.

CLIFTON, ARTHUR





ARTHUR CROWEN CLIFTON, M.D. (Hon.), M.R.C.S. Eng.
(Born 1825; Died February 16, 1909.)



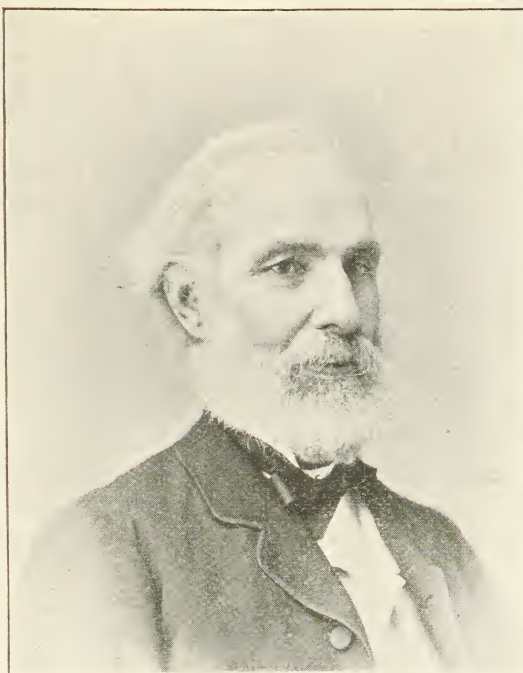
A. C. CLIFTON, M. D.,
Northampton, Eng.

ARTHUR CROWEN CLIFTON, M. D.

Dr. Clifton was born December 2, 1825, and died at North Hampton, Eng., February 16, 1909. He came of Puritan stock, and was bred in the free life of the country, being apprenticed at the early age of twelve to a surgeon, officiating as the surgeon's assistant, and at the age of seventeen attending cases of confinement. Before he was twenty he took up his residence in North Hampton, where he met the versatile John Epps, the Hahnemann of British homœopathy, the result being that upon his graduation in 1857 from the University College in London, he began the practice of homœopathy. His practice was large; not only private, but for forty years he conducted a large dispensary. He was health officer to a number of clubs and benefits, making no distinction in his work between the rich and the poor. He gained a power and a position which none but a great man could obtain and keep. He was active in the society; in 1876, with Dr. Hugh, attendling the International Homœopathic Congress at Philadelphia. The New York Homœopathic Medical College conferred on him a homœopathic degree of Doctor of Medicine as a tribute to his professional standing.

He retired from active practice in 1898, though during the years following until his death, he was a power and strength, devoted to the cause for which he had worked nearly all his life. He has two sons in the profession and a brother, all in active practice. He was elected corresponding member of the Institute in 1867.

Am Inst Hom 1910



A. C. CLIFTON, M. D.,
Northampton, Eng.



Northampton Technical Instruction Acts Committee.

Science, Art, and Technical Schools,
Abington Square,
Northampton.

June 29 1893

Dear Dr. Clifton

There is a great deal
of nonsense crowded into the
paragraph, p. 196, "Homoeopathic
Reader", which has called my
attention.

Lines 1 & 3. I never heard of a
blacksmith or physicist purposely
placing the bars of iron N & S
when welding, and it would be
ridiculous to do so, because a
magnet loses all magnetic
power at a bright red heat,
and welding is done almost

over

at the melting point of iron.

Lines 4. 5. 6.

The author is evidently confusing Magnetism Electricity.

Friction does not produce Magnetism.

There is no such thing as positive & negative poles ^{in Magnetism} - the terms positive & negative are restricted to Electricity.

"The North pole attracts"; both poles of a magnet, North & South, both attract and repel according to circumstances.

You may magnetize, demagnetize, ~~reverse~~ or twist the magnetism of a bar of iron to any extent, after welding & cooling, that is ~~really~~ twist the molecules without in the least altering, the visible structure or tensile strength of the bar.

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Editor of the Homoeopathic Record²

AT HOME DAILY
from 12 till 2.
(FRIDAY EXCEPTED.)

65, ABINGTON STREET,
NORTHAMPTON.

England

Gentlemen

I occasionally receive
from you - "the Homoeopathic
Record" - by your courtesy,
as I have not ordered it.

^ May number - p.p. 196
first paragraph - - was rather
startling, and if scientifically
correct - would be very
important - as I was
unable to certify as to the
correctness - I submitted
it to a thoroughly scientific

OWW

Man — and a man at
the same time who is
a pronounced Homoeopath
— his reply I enclose,
and his views you will
see are antagonistic to
those of the writer of the
paragraph in question

Believe me

Yours Very Truly
H C Clifton

65 Abington St. Northampton
England

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same time who is
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his reply I enclose,
his views you will
are antagonistic to
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graph in question

Believe me
Yours Very truly
H. Clifton

don St. Northampton
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The name of the writer
whose reply Dr. Clifton in-
closes is not given. Here
is the reply.

Death of Dr. Allison Clokey.

In the death of Dr. Allison W. Clokey, at Louisville, which sad event occurred early in December last from gastritis, there was lost to the profession one of its most deserving, conscientious and accomplished junior members. Dr. Clokey's advent in the city of Louisville was coincident with the rejuvenation of things homeopathic in that metropolis. He was an earnest, energetic, intelligent organizer of public interests, zealous in all good works for the cause he represented, and successful to a degree out of all proportion to a reasonable expectation from a physician of his years and general experiences. To him as much as to any other one physician is due the Southwestern Homeopathic College, the introduction of homeopathy in the general City Hospital of Louisville, and other measures which have resulted in substantial gains for homeopathy in Louisville and throughout Kentucky. So long as his health was unimpaired Dr. Clokey was untiring. In fact, he broke down by reason of his laborious attention to duty, and finally had to retire from public labor in order to try to regain his health, in which he only in part succeeded. He had been president of the Kentucky State Homeopathic Society, secretary of the Section in Pedology of the American Institute of Homeopathy and afterwards its chairman, and had otherwise labored faithfully, intelligently and successfully for the cause he loved so well. Few young men have done more in the limited years of their lives for the substantial and scientific interests of his profession. He was a lovable young man, who was true to every friendship and trust. Those who were so fortunate as to know him as he deserved to be known and who worked by his side for the interests of our school will grieve at his death as they would grieve for a brother. His loss is to be deplored. He had a bright future and hosts of personal and professional friends ready to do their utmost for his deserved advancement and promotion.

Med Cent'y Apr 1 1900

ALLISON CLOKEY, M.D.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dr. Clokey was elected a member of the Institute in 1893 at a meeting held in Chicago. He was a member of the Interstate Committee, serving as Secretary in 1895 of the Section in Pedology, and associated with the Chairman of the Section, Dr. B. F. Bailey, issued the following year a volume of three hundred pages, "The Present Status of Pediatrics," to which each member of the section contributed an article. In 1896 he contributed an article on "Continued Fevers of Children," published in the Transactions of 1896, and in 1897, as Chairman of the Bureau of Pedology, he made the sectional address.

Dr. Clokey was born in Xenia, Ohio, July 23, 1863. He was the son of the Rev. J. W. and Adelaide R. Ekin Clokey. Dr. Clokey's preliminary education was obtained in the High School of New Albany, Ind., after which he spent four years at the University of Michigan. He attended two years in the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, and a third year at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1889. After spending a year in study in Berlin, he located in Louisville, Ky., where he continued in practice until his death, November 27, 1899. Dr. Clokey married, soon after graduation, Miss Margaret Van Dusen, who, with two boys, survives him. Dr. Clokey was always active in medical societies, was Secretary of the Kentucky Homœopathic Medical Society in 1890-91-92-93, and in 1895 was elected President.

A A I H 1900

CLOCKY, ALLISON

Southwestern Homœopathic College,
INCORPORATED
Louisville, Ky.

... For Men and Women ...

Phubert Dudley M.D.
Phila. Pa.

April 15

189 8

Dear Dr. Dudley,

I am just in receipt of your
circular to college teachers, announcing sub-
jects for discussion at Old Naturum's Semi-
circular. I have promised myself the
pleasure of being present on that occasion ever
since I learned of it at Buffalo; and now
that my health has broken I find that I
must quench it by desistance. I am only too
glad to wait myself of so pleasant an
excuse for getting away from home.

As clinical lecturer at the City Hospital
for the past three years I have made
some observations in regard to clinical work
among undergraduates which I should be
glad to offer in the discussion of

A. LEIGHT MONROE, M. D., DEAN,
909 FOURTH AVENUE.

ALLISON CLOKEY, M. D., REGISTRAR,
SECOND AND CHESTNUT.

...The...

Southwestern Homeopathic College,
INCORPORATED
Louisville, Ky.

...For Men and Women...

189

Subject of - the Proper Place and Period of
Chemical work in a four years course. So
you may put me down for about June 6th
morning at the outside.
Very faithfully

Allison Clokey.



A. A. Clokey, M.D.

Vol 2 Chap 10 (old no 9) P 5

CLOKEY, MITCHELL CHASE

MITCHELL CHASE CLOKEY, Huntington, Indiana, was born in Aledo, Illinois, July 9, 1872, son of Rev. Alexander Wilson Clokey, a Presbyterian minister, and Frances (Chase) Clokey. He attended the public schools of Troy and of Springfield, Ohio, and acquired his literary education in Germantown Academy, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, and the United Presbyterian College, Monmouth, Illinois. His medical preceptor was Dr. J. W. Means of Columbus, Ohio, and he studied in the Southwestern Homœopathic Medical College, Louisville, Kentucky, receiving his professional degree on the completion of a three years' course (1895-98). He pursued a post-graduate course in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in the spring of 1903, and since the spring of 1898 has been a general medical and surgical practitioner of Huntington. Dr. Clokey is a member of the Allen County (Indiana) Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy. He married Katherine Vesta Cutter, June 5, 1901, and has two children: Anna Mary and Richard Cutter Clokey.

King Vol 1V

CLOSE, STUART

STUART CLOSE, Brooklyn, New York, a native of Oakfield, Wisconsin, was born November 24, 1860, and comes of a long line of ancestors from an ancient English family. The name, which signifies a piece of ground enclosed with hedge, wall or water, is of agricultural origin, though intimately associated with ecclesiastical usage in which it is applied specifically to denote the precinct of a cathedral or abbey. English authorities on heraldry assign five coats of arms to different branches of the Close family. First and most notable of these is that conferred upon Nicholas Close, na-

tive of Westmoreland, by Henry VI in 1448-9, for his services as architect and overseer of construction of Kings College, Cambridge. Nicholas Close was doctor of divinity, one of the six original fellows of Kings College, chancellor of the university, and was promoted to the bishopric of Carlisle in 1450; transferred by papal provision in 1452 to the bishopric of Litchfield and Coventry, where he died in October, 1452. Arms: argent, on a chevron sable three passion nails of the first on a chief sable three roses argent. The first member of the Close family to arrive in America was Phettiplace Close, who came to Virginia in the ship "Star" in 1608, with the second expedition under Sir Walter Raleigh. He was one of the first burgesses of the colony. His descendants have not been traced. John Close, the first member of that branch of the family from which Dr. Close is descended, arrived in America about 1642. He was an English yeoman, who came with his wife Elizabeth and five children, and became one of the first settlers of Fairfield, Connecticut, where he died some time prior to 1654. His widow, Elizabeth Close, and four of her five children removed to Stamford, Connecticut, where she married one George Stuckey. From her son, Thomas Close, one of the earliest settlers of Greenwich, Connecticut, descended most of those who bear the name of Close in the United States. The family was prominent in Greenwich and vicinity, intermarry-

ing with many of the leading families, and its descendants are numerous there to this day. Gradually, beginning about the middle of the eighteenth century, the family spread northward through Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess counties of New York, following the course of the old Albany post road, settling in Saratoga and Montgomery counties shortly after the close of the revolution. From there the family spread westward. Thomas Close of Greenwich had four sons and four daughters. One of the sons, Benjamin Close, had a son, Reuben Close, who settled in Miller-ton, Dutchess county, New York, where he was one of the founders of the Millerton Baptist church. One of his sons, Abel Close, settled in Minaville, Montgomery county, New York, where he married Mary McConkey, daughter of William McConkey, the owner of McConkey's ferry across the Delaware river, nine miles above Trenton, New Jersey, at the time it was made famous as the place of Washington's crossing, December 25, 1776, just prior to the battle of Trenton. The McConkey house, which is still standing, was used by Washington as his headquarters on that memorable occasion, and there he and his staff were entertained by the McConkeys, both before and after the battle. Abel Close was great-grandfather of Dr. Stuart Close. William Close, eldest son of Abel Close, was a highly respected farmer of Montgomery county. His eldest son, David Close, removed in 1854 to Oakfield, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where he married Sophronia Wells, daughter of Joseph Wells, of New Hampshire stock, May 24, 1858. David and Sophronia Wells Close had three children, of whom the eldest is Dr. Stuart Close. He received his education in the country district schools, and by private reading and study. He remained on his father's farm until fourteen years of age. In 1874 the family removed to California and settled in Napa City, where the youth engaged in various occupations to earn his own expenses while further pursuing his studies. In 1879 he entered upon

CLOSE, STUART

641 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Jan. 2nd 1896

Dear Doctor Bradford,

Calling on our old friend
Dr. H. M. Smith a few days ago, he
showed me a photograph of a
print portrait of Mrs. Hahrmann.
to my very great delight! I
could scarcely believe my eyes.
I want - I must have - a copy
of it, and I should be more
than delighted to hear from you
how and where you found the
print. Please to send me a

CLOSE, STUART

at once, and let me know the charge for it, and I will remit without delay.

Mr Smith also showed me the portraits of Gross, Rummel, & Hartmann, which appeared some years ago in the Allg. Hom.-Zeitung, which he has had copied & electrotyped. He bade me tell you he had them. You know what to do if you want copies.

Wishing you a Happy & prosperous New Year,

Sincerely yours

Stuart Close (M.D.)

MY SECRETARY.

BY STUART CLOSE, M. D.

Who always smiles and looks so sweet,
Each friend or patient quick to greet?
Who puts them at their ease and waits,
Their every want anticipates?

641 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Jan 7th 96
My dear Dr. Bradford:
How shall I repay you
for your kindness in sending
me the photograph of Mme
Hahnemann as a gift?

I thank you most heartily, and
assure you of my high appreci-
ation of the spirit which prompt-
ed you to do so graceful a thing.

I am delighted to have a por-
trait of the faithful woman who
was a helpmeet to Hahnemann

s in her arms
rying with her charms?
dren blocks and toys,
t employs?

with a frown,
at or gown,
licitude,
eerful mood?

l man" in hand
n understand
l not suffice
a of ice?

nt with a grouch
he will avouch
gs were bunk
w all hunk?

and mails my bills?
, stores my pills?
magazine,
e they can't be seen?)

debtors down,
they'd left the town?
ointed day,
kes them pay?

ms discreet,
er on, the street?
eling blue,
d and true?

is reckless, for it may be some
is secretary. There is such a
not secretaries.)

the study of law in the office of a Napa City attorney, but continued this only about one year. The death of his father in 1879 and the subsequent marriage of his mother with Dr. J. Pitman Dinsmore, for many years one of the leading homœopathic physicians of San Francisco, turned the young man's thoughts to medicine as a preferable profession. Dr. Dinsmore, who was a classmate of the late Dr. William Tod Hel-muth, encouraged and directed his preliminary studies, giving him a specially thorough training in Hahnemann's Organon.

In 1882 he entered the Medical College of the Pacific in San Francisco (now the Cooper Medical College), where he attended the lectures and passed the examinations of the first and second years of a three years' course. He then went to New York and entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College, where he graduated in 1885, after taking two more courses of lectures. Naturally a student and a hard worker, Dr. Close on leaving college took up a long course of advanced study in the philosophy and practice of homœopathy, under the late Dr. Phineas Parkhurst Wells of Brooklyn, one of the most eminent of American homœopaths. This association and friendship, terminated only by the death of Dr. Wells in 1891, gave form and precision to the method and technique of practice which Dr. Close has pursued and which has won for him a high place in the ranks of American Hahnemannians. He is a therapeutic specialist along strictly Hahnemannian lines, and an expert in materia medica, devoting himself largely to chronic and complicated diseases and to consultation work. He has developed the department of treatment by correspondence and conducts a large number of cases by this method in all parts of the United States. He has written extensively for the medical press on medico-philosophical subjects, and has delivered addresses before many medical societies. On April 11, 1905, he delivered the commencement address before Hering Medical College of Chicago, celebrating at the same time the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Hahne-

mann's birth. The subject of his address on this occasion was "The Simple Life in Medicine." In 1897 Dr. Close organized the Brooklyn Hahnemannian Union, an association of physicians meeting monthly at his house for the reading of papers and holding of discussions upon the principles and practice of pure homœopathy. Many of the papers presented at these meetings have appeared in the medical journals of the day. He possesses one of the most

valuable and complete libraries of homœopathic books and pamphlets in the United States, besides a large general library, the whole numbering over ten thousand titles. It is especially rich in early American homœopathic publications, most of which are extremely rare, and in works upon psychology, neurology and philosophy. He is deeply interested in music and in painting, and his home contains many art treasures. He also is an enthusiastic genealogist and is engaged on a genealogy and history of the Close family. The crowning honor of Dr. Close's career was conferred upon him at Chicago on June 24, 1905, when he was unanimously elected president of the International Hahnemannian Association during the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the association, and the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Hahnemann. It was regarded as peculiarly fitting that the association on its twenty-fifth anniversary should elect as its president one who had sat at the feet of Dr. P. P. Wells, its first president, and who had so loyally maintained the methods and principles for which he was famous. Dr. Close married, April 21, 1885, Evangeline L. Lewis, only child of Rev. Valentine Augustus and Mary L. Crandall Lewis, then of Boston, Massachusetts. Shortly after his marriage Dr. Close established his home in Brooklyn, where he has since resided. Three children have been born to him—May Lewis Close, born January 18, 1886; Elizabeth Stuart Close, born February 20, 1887, and Bernard Wells Close, born December 21, 1888.

MY SECRETARY.

BY STUART CLOSE, M. D.

Who always smiles and looks so sweet,
Each friend or patient quick to greet?
Who puts them at their ease and waits.
Their every want anticipates?

and faithful to him through so many
years of trial and adversity.

She was evidently a woman of
spirit and of courage, though
she may have had a sharp tongue.
She discerns, what her husband
always gave her, most generous
meed of commendation and praise,
and grateful remembrance.

I wish you success in your
search for a portrait of the
more famous - (in view of her acts
after H^o death I had almost said
infamous) second Mrs. Hahnebaum.
However we have much to be
grateful to her for also, for

is in her arms
trying with her charms?
dren blocks and toys,
t employs?

with a frown,
hat or gown,
licitude,
eerful mood?

l man" in hand
n understand
ll not suffice
1 of ice?

nt with a grouch
he will avouch
igs were bunk
w all hunk?

and mails my bills?
, stores my pills?
magazine,
e they can't be seen?)

debtors down,
i they'd left the town?
ointed day,
es them pay?

ms discreet,
er on the street?
eling blue,
d and true?

is reckless, for it may be some
is secretary. There is such a
not secretaries.)

May I ask you to remember me if you succeed?
Again thanking you
and yours fraternally Stuart Close

MY SECRETARY.

BY STUART CLOSE, M. D.

Who always smiles and looks so sweet,
Each friend or patient quick to greet?
Who puts them at their ease and waits.
Their every want anticipates?

My Secretary.

Who takes the babies in her arms
And soothes their crying with her charms?
Who brings the children blocks and toys,
And kindergarten art employs?

My Secretary.

Who notes the lady with a frown,
Admires her latest hat or gown,
Attends her with solicitude,
Beguiles her into cheerful mood?

My Secretary.

Who takes the "detail man" in hand
And gently makes him understand
That all his wiles will not suffice
To captivate the man of ice?

My Secretary.

Who meets the patient with a grouch
And strings him till he will avouch
That all his blusterings were bunk
And everything is now all hunk?

My Secretary.

Who posts my books and mails my bills?
Who types my letters, stores my pills?
Who neatly files each magazine,
(And puts them where they can't be seen?)

My Secretary.

Who runs delinquent debtors down,
And makes them wish they'd left the town?
Who calls on each appointed day,
Relentless till she makes them pay?

My Secretary.

Who praises me in terms discreet,
To friends who meet her on the street?
Who's jolly when I'm feeling blue,
Who's always loyal, kind and true?

My Secretary.

(Strikes T. W. that Dr. Close is reckless, for it may be some other doctor will try to steal his secretary. There is such a thing as stealing patients. so why not secretaries)

CLOSE, J STUART

641 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Jan 28th 96

Dear Doctor Bradford.

How can I thank you of Hom^e
for the delightful surprise nos.)
which came to me this morn-
ing? I have been trying to
think what I could send you
in return. I suppose you have an up
pretty nearly everything illustration
of the life of Mahusmann which
is get-at-able, but it occurs to
me that you may possibly not have
a certain fine old copper-
plate engraving of Missen
me. a Hom^e
certify.
d, "The
clines;

undoubtedly she was a woman of extraordinary talent
and did a very great deal to make Ashmolean fa-
mous in his later days. I can't quite forgive her
for withholding his MSS. from the professor.

I am none the less interested in the portrait of the
famous woman, & hope you will succeed in obtaining
at least a copy, though without doubt there are
several originals in existence in Europe.

May I ask you to remember me if you succeed?

Again thanking you

Yours fraternally Stuart Close

which I found in one of my
excursions in the print store.

I think it is very rare - I have
never seen or heard of the par-
ticular one. I will describe it,
if you have it not, I will
have it photographed & send
you a copy, in any state and
size you wish (mounted or un-
mounted.)

Title. "Vue de la ville de Meis-
sen de ses environs." Hammer del.
Frozel. sc. Dresden, bei Heinrich
Rittner. Undated, but probably
about 1800. Size - 9 x 12 in.

In the foreground, open ground & trees.
On left, middle distance, on an eminence,
a large building, the old Fürstenschule
(which Hahnemann attended?)

CLOSE, J STUART

190 Hart Street
Brooklyn Mar. 26th 91

Dear Dr. Bradford:

I enclose list of Hom^e
unbound journals. (in nos.)

What will you allow for
such as you desire of
them?

Will you kindly clear up
a little puzzle for me.

I have a volume of a Hom^e
Journal I can't identify.
The title page reads, "The
Journal of Hom^e Clinics;

ment I had not at least not this particular view
of the monument. There is an engraving of the monument
itself in the 'Seaver Printings'!

I must now send me unmounted prints of the Seaver
this time.

How I should like to see your
collection - books, prints, pamphlets &c. I shall come
to Philadelphia sometime & see them, if I may.
I have some friends there, the dearest of whom are Dr.
James and Susan. I must to meet you personally.

Tractately & gratefully yours

P.S. Let me know what size print
of this engraving you would prefer.

Wm. D. Drake.

CLOSE, J STUART

Collection of Clinical
characteristics etc.
Constantine Hering M.D.
at Martin M.D.
the Hahnsman
College, of Philadelphia.
Phil. 1871. "

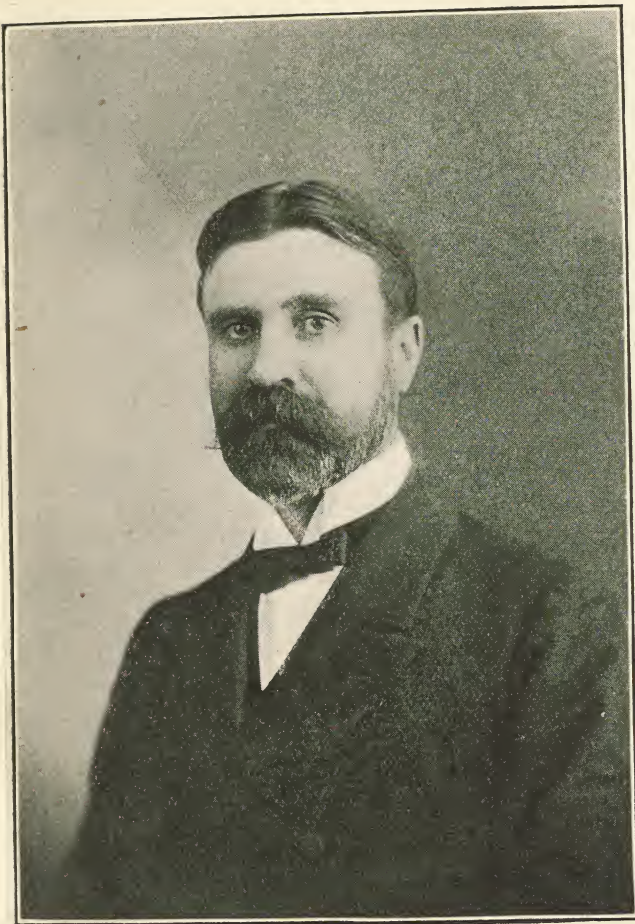
The Am. Jour. of
Med. lacks Vol
the above described
identical, except
Did the A.
M. exist two
for the above name
another Journal
It is gotten
from almost identical

with the A. J. of N. M. M. —
numbered cases, &c, and
the same editors. You
will oblige me by giving
me a little information.

Very truly yours

Stuart Close M.D.

My last "find" is a copy
of Hahnsman's Lesser Writings
Dudgones trans. in elegant
condition — in fact new, for
it has never been used &
has been carefully kept. I
have never met it before, in
all my rambles, outside a very
~~few~~ private libraries.



STUART CLOSE, M. D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CLOSSON, JAMES HARWOOD

JAMES HARWOOD CLOSSON, Germantown, Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1862. He is a graduate of the Central High School of Philadelphia and of Hahnemann Medical College, class of 1886. He is engaged in general medical practice in Germantown. Dr. Closson is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State and the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical societies, and of the Germantown Medical Club.

King Vol IV

CLOUD, CHARLES HIGGINSON

CHARLES HIGGINSON CLOUD, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Eatontown, New Jersey, in 1871, son of Lewis C. and Sarah Higginson Cloud. He attended public schools in New Jersey, then entered the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1899. Since graduation he has practiced in Philadelphia, and for one year was resident surgeon at the Children's Homœopathic Hospital.

King Vol IV

CHARLES REEVES CLOUD, M.D.

At the session of the Institute held in Boston, in 1869, Dr. Cloud, of Burlington, N. J., was one of the two hundred and twelve new members of whom the names of thirty-eight are now in the list of seniors.

He was the son of John W. and Ann R. Cloud, and was born at Woodbury, N. J., January 26, 1844. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and, after attending school at Woodbury, was a scholar at the Friends' Boarding School at Westtown, near West Chester, Pa. In 1864 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Daniel R. Gardiner, of Woodbury, attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and graduated in the spring of 1867, when he located at Burlington, N. J., where he soon built up a large practice, in which he continued until the fall of 1875, when failing health compelled his retirement from practice, and he removed to West Hill, near Burlington, where he died, December 7, 1876, leaving a widow, Annie E., the daughter of Joseph K. Bacon, whom he married in 1874. A.I. H. 1896

Name in full

Charles R. Cloud

P. O. Address in full

Burlington New Jersey

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Homœopathic Medical
College of Penna.





LOUD, J. A., M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Chester county, Pa., October 22d, 1842. His parents were farmers and members of the Society of Friends, and with them he lived until his fifteenth year, attending the common schools of the country, and making rapid progress in his studies. At this time he was transferred to the West Chester Academy, where he commenced studies preparatory to a seafaring life, for which his enterprising disposition and ardent temperament well fitted him. On account of the opposition of his parents he abandoned those studies and went to Philadelphia, where he engaged as a clerk in a dry goods house; but standing behind a counter or poring over a ledger ill suited the boy who would "ride the mountain wave." He next tried the drug business, but with the same result.

At the age of seventeen he was appointed a hospital steward in the United States Regular Army. When the rebellion raised its horrid front he was promoted to a medical cadetship, and before graduating at the University of Pennsylvania, was commissioned Assistant Surgeon United States Army. After graduating, and just previous to the close of the war, he was brevetted Surgeon, and placed in charge of the Sixth Army Corps Hospital. In this position he became convinced of the superiority of homœopathy over all other systems; resigned his commission and attended a course of lectures at the Homœopathic College in Philadelphia. Believing in the dictum, "Go West," he made a "bee line" for Cincinnati, where he found the patrons of homœopathy establishing a dispensary and hospital, the charge of which he accepted and remained in until June, 1870. He then obtained the special agency for the leading life insurance company of the West, which he still holds with honor to himself and profit to the company.

Being a member of the Operating Corps of the Army of the Potomac during a greater portion of the war, his knowledge of surgery is very extended and *thoroughly practical*. We learn that he contemplates returning to practice, making surgery and the diseases of women and children a specialty.

CLOW, J BRUCE

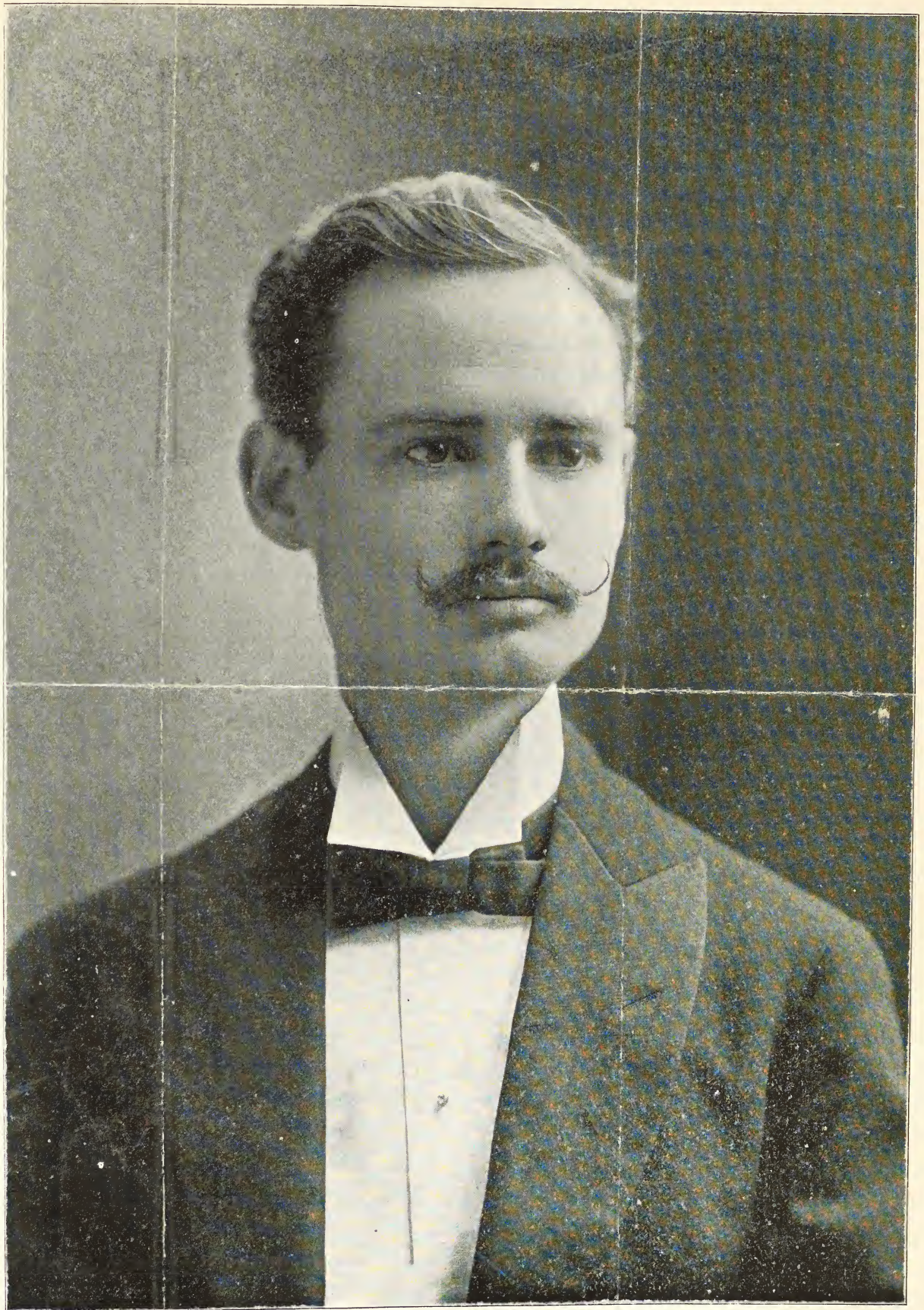
DR. J. BRUCE CLOW, of San Jose, Cal., died at Oakland, December 11th, 1885, at the age of 29 years. He graduated at Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, March, 1882. He settled in San Jose, and rapidly won the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and his medical brethren. On March 27th, 1884, he married Miss Eva Hobbs, who died just one year later of blood-poisoning, leaving an infant daughter ten days old. The cause of the doctor's death was an osteo-sarcomatous growth affecting the tibia and fibula (for which amputation was performed), followed in August, 1885, by a similar growth affecting one of the cervical vertebræ. Among the physicians of California, it is said, his early demise is most deeply regretted.

Hahn Mo
Feb 1886

MILD METHODS.

GENTLE TREATMENT.

No machine or other excruciating method used
in cutting or filling teeth.



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HOMEOPATHIC DENTIST.

337 INDIANA STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CLOWES, WILLIAM

Name in full

Wm Clowes M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Middletown Pa.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Penn. Hom. Med. College

2
1

COBB, ARTHUR R

DOCTOR JUMPS OR FALLS FROM CAPE MAY WINDOW

Arthur R. Cobb Found Badly Crushed on Ground at the Marine
1906 Villa—Brought to This City in Serious Condition

Special Dispatch to The North American.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Feb. 18.

DR. ARTHUR R. COBB, of Philadelphia, a guest of the Marine Villa, in Jackson street, was found on the ground under the window of his room at 7 o'clock this morning. He had jumped from the window, or tumbled out of it, a distance of twenty-five feet, receiving serious injuries.

Mrs. Cobb came here with her husband last night. She was in the adjoining room at the time of the accident, if accident it was. Mrs. Cobb explained that she had come to Cape May with her husband to give him a chance to rest, as he was suffering from nervous trouble due to a breakdown from overwork. She said she was sure he had fainted and fallen out of the window.

The doctor seemed in good spirits and talked cheerily with a few friends he had among the guests. He did not appear to be in serious ill-health. He was heard walking back and forth in his room about 6 o'clock—an hour before he was found injured under the window.

Dr. Walter H. Phillips was called. He found that both of Dr. Cobb's arms had been broken and his right shoulder dislocated. On his advice, Mrs. Cobb took her

injured husband to Philadelphia, where he will be entered as a patient at Hahnemann Hospital.

Dr. Cobb arrived here late last night, and was at once taken to Hahnemann. The surgeons found it necessary to perform an operation in setting the broken bones. It is feared the doctor has suffered severe internal injuries, and for this reason the outlook is unfavorable.

Dr. Cobb is 33 years old and a graduate of Hahnemann College. He had been living, with his wife and their 3-year-old boy, at 3725 Spring Garden street, where his office was located. His practice was large and he had been recognized as one of the leading homoeopaths of West Philadelphia.

Last summer he suffered a nervous breakdown and was taken away from the city for his health. Great secrecy was maintained, but it was said in the neighborhood that he had gone to a private sanitarium in Massachusetts. His wife remained at home, and a doctor was employed to take and care for the large practice during the absence of Dr. Cobb.

About a month ago Dr. Cobb returned home apparently in much better health. He was about the house Saturday and within the last few weeks had received and prescribed for patients.

COBB, GEORGE H



GEORGE H. COBB,
Dec., '96-

THE HAHNEMANN PULSE

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EDITORS:

F. E. STROUP, Editor in Chief.
A. S. ANNIS,
J. P. LEWIS.

F. A. STAFFORD, Business Manager.

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PROF. JOSEPH P. COBB, M. D.

All along the past ages, men emerging from comparative obscurity have by quickened energies and heroic life-purposes, left behind them records that must necessarily be as enduring as the races and countries that they honor.

It will be the only aim of this brief biographical sketch to simply render justice to one whose medical career has been successful both as a practitioner and lecturer.

Joseph P. Cobb, M. D., of the Hahnemann Medical College, was born at Abington, Mass., June 12, 1857. His father was a prominent business man, and conducted a wholesale business in Charleston, during the war. Owing to his allegiance to the North, he was compelled to sacrifice his business in the South but resumed it a few years after in Savannah. He died in 1892 at the age of 65.

Prof. Cobb is one of a family of ten children, and at an early age formed an inclination for the study of medicine. After graduating from the public grammar school he entered a fitting school at Waltham, Mass., to prepare for entrance to Harvard University. He spent three years at this school and successfully passed the entrance examinations at Cambridge in 1875, and in 1879 received the degree of A. B. from Harvard University.

During his career at college, he devoted himself to the study of the sciences, languages and especially to that of chemistry; he then began the study of medicine with a preceptor in Boston, and the succeeding year with a preceptor in Milwaukee. From 1881 to 1883 he took a full course at the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago,

graduating with highest honors in taking the general scholarship prize of a class of 134, the largest class ever graduated from this college.

While pursuing his course of medicine the first year, he was made assistant in chemistry, preparing the experiments for Prof. Wheeler; and the second year was appointed by Prof. Lanning as Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy. In September 1882 he was married to Edith H. Persons, daughter of E. R. Persons, one of Milwaukee's prominent merchants and influential citizens.

Their son Edmond, eleven years of age, already shows an enthusiasm in the study of physiology.

Having completed his course in medicine, Prof. Cobb then entered actively upon the practice of his profession in Chicago, and in 1884 was placed in charge of the Children's Clinic at the Hahnemann Hospital as substitute during Prof. Lanning's illness.

In 1888 he was appointed Adjunct Professor of Physiology and Histology, which position he held for three years. In 1891 he was elected to the chair of Physiology and Histology and Clinical Pediatrics, which positions he continues to fill.

For three years he was secretary of the Clinical Society. He was Superintendent of the College two years, and on January 1, 1894 resigned this position, having been elected to that of Registrar.

He was the first treasurer of the Alumni Association, having held that position five years and it is to his energy and perseverance, his accomplishment for aims and his concentration of effort that we are indebted for the excellent college equipments furnished by the Alumni Association.

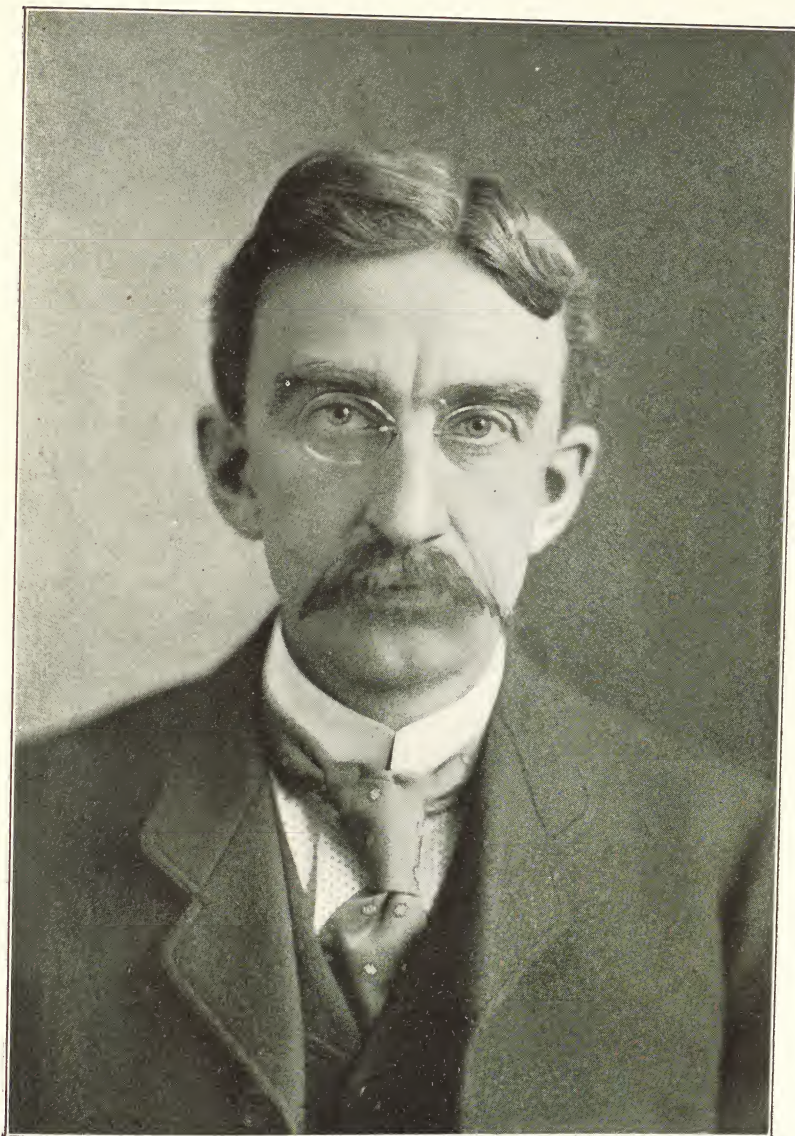
Prof. Cobb is a member of the State Homœopathic Society of Illinois, and in 1892 was Chairman of the Bureau of Children's Diseases. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Executive Committee of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Chicago.

He is medical examiner for the Royal League, a mutual insurance society of Chicago, and examining surgeon of Cook County for the Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of Utica, N.Y.

JOSEPH PETTEE COBB, Chicago, Illinois, was born in Abington, Massachusetts, June 12, 1857, son of Edward White and Elmina (Howard) Cobb, both of English descent, representing colonial families, twelve generations of the Cobb family preceding Dr. Cobb having lived in Massachusetts. He studied in the public schools of Abington until fourteen years of age; in Waltham (Massachusetts) New Church school, 1872-5; Bridgewater (Massachusetts) Academy, 1871-2, and graduated from Harvard University with the B. A. degree, in 1879. His professional education was acquired in Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, where he came to the M. D. degree in 1883. He has since practiced in Chicago. He was professor of physiology in Hahnemann Medical College in 1889 and has been professor of pediatrics since 1893; has been clinical professor of diseases in children in Hahnemann Hospital since 1893; was business manager of Hahnemann Medical College from 1892 to 1894, and registrar from 1894 to 1900. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy of which he was president in 1903, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Illinois, the Chicago Homœopathic Medical Society, the Southern Homœopathic Medical Society, the Clinical Society of Chicago, and has been both medulla and eucephalon of the Ustian fraternity, the former while a student at Hahnemann College, and the latter several times since graduation. He is past master of Lakeside lodge, F. & A. M., past regent in the Royal Arcanum, past archon in the Royal League, and a member of the Calumet Country Club, Kenwood Club, Harvard Club of Chicago and the Harvard Union of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Dr. Cobb married, September 18, 1882, Edith Helen Persons, of

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and their son, Edmond P. Cobb, is (1905) a junior at Harvard University.

King Vol 1V



JOSEPH P. COBB, M.D.,
President American Institute of Homeopathy.



PROF. JOSEPH P. COBB, M. D.

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Woolens for the coming Fall and Winter Season. We will give special inducements
to students on all garments.

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coming Fall and Winter Sea-
give special inducements
nts on all garments.

ION GUARANTEED.

DR. JOS. PETTEE COBB,
3156 INDIANA AVENUE,
CHICAGO.

3/26/98

Prof Pemberton Audley
My dear Doctor

Your favor of the 21st
containing an invitation
to deliver an address before
The Alumni Ass. of Hal.
Med. Col & Hospital of Phil.
May 11th, on the Province
& Value of the Laboratory in
the Medical College Course,
is received.

I shall be happy to do
myself the honor to accept
your kind invitation to be

Manufacturers and Importers of

with you and to present
to the meeting a discussion
of the subject assigned
me.

Trusting no unforeseen
circumstance will interpose
to prevent my presence with
you I am very sincerely
Yours
J. A. Hobbs

JOSEPH P. COBB, M. D.
254 EAST 47TH STREET.

OFFICE HOURS:
8 TO 9 A. M.
1 TO 2; 6:30 TO 7:30 P. M.

Chicago, May 6th 1898

Dear Prof Dudley

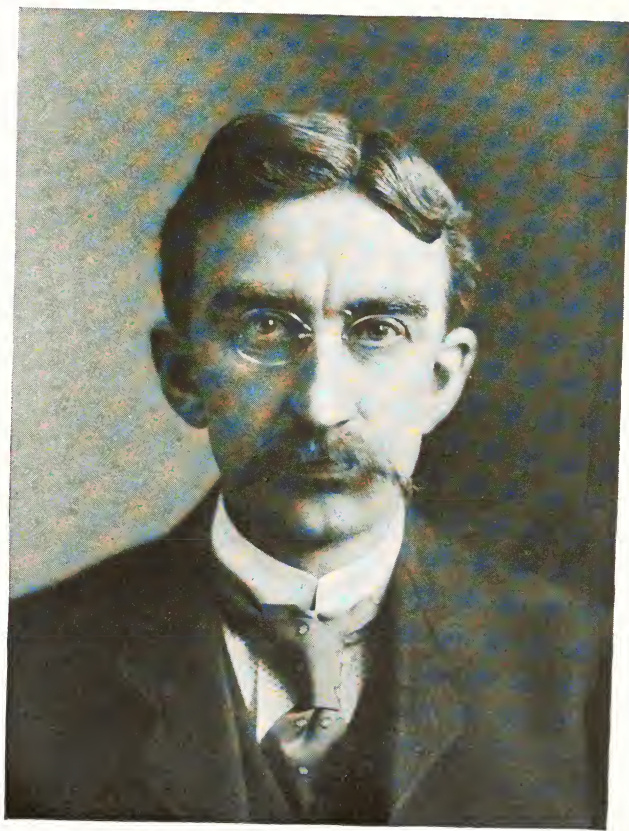
Enclose copy of my Photo.

I am at work on my "Remarks" but
feel a little "shaky" on their ultimate
value.

Very sincerely
Yours
J. P. Cobb



JOSEPH P. COBB, M. D., REGISTRAR, AND PROFESSOR OF PÆDIATRICS IN
HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CHICAGO, AND PRES-
IDENT OF THE CLINICAL SOCIETY.



COBB, SHERIDAN GRANT

SHERIDAN GRANT COBB, St. Paul, Minnesota, was born in Cascade, Minnesota, August 14, 1862, son of Ephriam Drake Cobb. His literary education was acquired in Niles Academy at Rochester, Minnesota. He studied medicine with the late Dr. Isaac Westfall of Rochester, Minnesota, later of Watertown, South Dakota, and Dr. Paul H. Denninger of Faribault, Minnesota, now of Pacific Grove, California, and attended Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1882-84. He practiced in Faribault, Minnesota, in 1884; Plainview, Minnesota, 1884-89, and since in

Merriam Park, St. Paul. He did postgraduate work in the New York Polyclinic, 1894; Chicago Clinical School, 1898; in Vienna, 1900, and in various years under Dr. E. H. Pratt, of Chicago. In 1902 he founded Cobb Hospital at St. Paul, the only homœopathic hospital in the twin cities. He has been clinical professor of internal medicine since 1903, and clinical professor in surgery since 1904, in the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota. He is surgeon for the Great Northern Railway Co., Northern Pacific Railway Co., Wisconsin Central Railway Co., Chicago Great Western Railway Co., Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co., Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co., Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co., at the Minnesota transfer, and formerly attending surgeon to the Children's Home Society of the state of Minnesota, and medical examiner for the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. In his practice he makes

a specialty of surgery. Dr. Cobb is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute, and member and ex-president of the St. Paul Society of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He married E. Melicent Cutter, June 30, 1886, and has two children, Francis Cutter and Mary Cobb.

King Vol 1V

COBURN, CLAY EPHRIAM

CLAY EPHRIAM COBURN, Kansas City, Kansas, was born in Pomona, Kansas, December 27, 1872, son of F. D. and

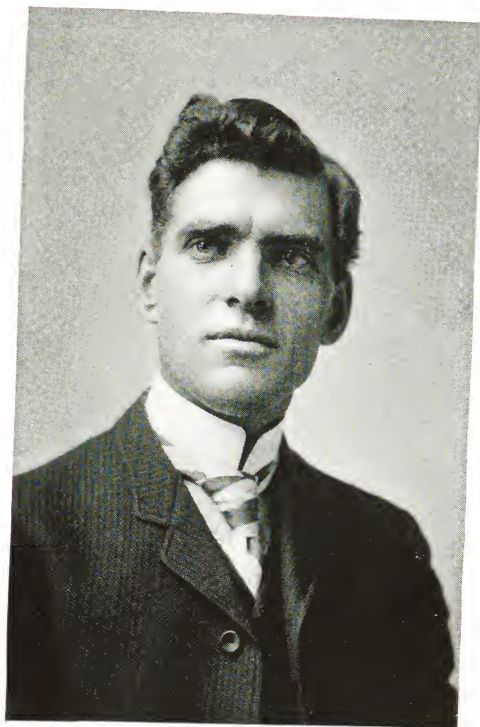


C. E. Coburn, M. D.

Lou (Jenkins) Coburn. He attended the public schools of Topeka and Kansas City, Kansas, the high school in the latter city, and the Kansas Agricultural College, from which he graduated in 1891, with the B. S. degree. His medical education was acquired, 1896-1899, in the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery of the Kansas City University, where he received his professional degree. He has since practiced in Kansas City, Kansas. In 1898 he attended the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, also the clinics and

hospitals of that city. He has been professor of anatomy since 1899 in the Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College, is medical examiner for the Modern Woodmen of America, and in the Homœopathic Medical Society of Kansas was secretary, 1901-3; vice president, 1903-4, and president, 1904-5. Dr. Coburn married Pauline Pittman, December 19, 1900, and has one son, Dwight Coburn.

King Vol IV



C. E. Culver, M.D.

COBURN, E. L. 1

Of Ghent, Columbia Co. N. Y. Adopted Homoeopathy
in 1842. (W.C.2.)

COBURN, EDWARD SNYDER

Edward S. Coburn, M.D.
Graduated at N. Y. Hom. Med. Coll. '64.
Present address, Troy, Renss. Co., N.Y.
where he has resided since '67 -
Previously practised in New York City
and Ohio. Began to practice
here in '64 at N.Y. City -

Name in full

✓ Edward S. Coburn

P. O. Address in full

70-2nd St. Troy N.Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of



N.Y. Home Med College
Cor E 20th & 3rd Avenue
New York City

EDWARD SNYDER COBURN, Troy, New York, was born in Ghent, Columbia county, New York, November 17, 1840. His father was Dr. Edward L. Coburn, a pioneer of homœopathy, and his mother was Catherine S. Snyder. The schools of Ghent, Chatham, Amenia and Ashland in New York state furnished his earlier education. He studied medicine in the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and in the New York Homœo-

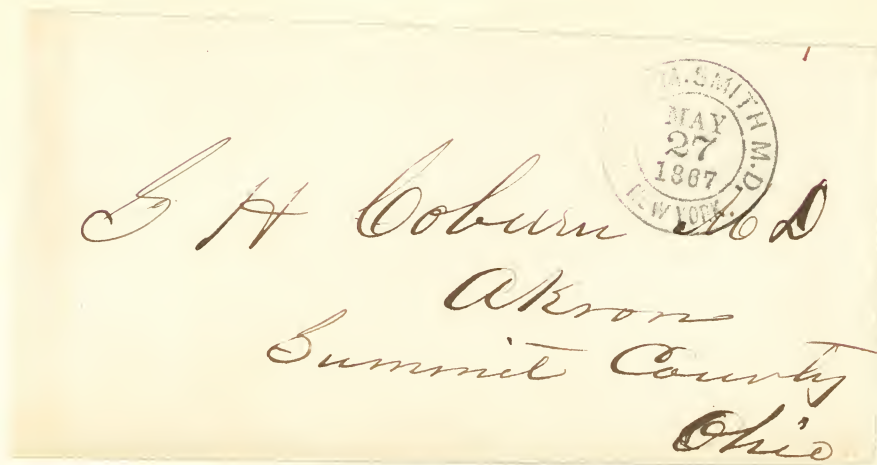
pathic Medical College, graduating from the latter March 3, 1864. Until March, 1867, Dr. Coburn practiced medicine in Akron, Ohio, removing thence to Troy, New York, where he has since constantly practiced. He is a senior in the American Institute of Homœopathy, and in the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society. Of the latter he was treasurer from 1877 until 1883, and president in 1884. In 1868 he married Harriet Bernard. Their children are Dr. E. B. Coburn, A. M., and Mrs. Katherine B. Church.

King Vol 1V

COBURN, EDWARD S



COBURN, G H



COBURN, JESSE

Alfred to by R.M.

Augustine June 23rd
By the Clerk

Dear Sir

Will
you please send me a catalogue
of your coming lectures and
prices for the same. I am obliged
to you Truly

Sincerely
Dr. Jesse Colburn

New Boston

New Hamp
P.O. Box 145.

COBURN, STEPHEN. 1

Located at Ghent, Columbia Co. N. Y. Adopted Homoeopathy
in 1841. Removed in 18 , to Ohio.
(World's Conven.V.2.)

COCKE, JAMES R

JAMES R. COCKE, M.D.,

Boston, Mass.

Dr. Cocke was elected a member of the Institute at the session held in Chicago in 1893. He graduated from the Boston University of Medicine in 1892. In the *Boston Transcript* of Friday, April 13, 1900, there appeared a sensational account of Dr. Cocke, who was reported to have been deprived of sight when a few months old by his nurse mistaking an acid for an eye wash. It is reported that he had acquired his knowledge by having medical and other books read to him, and that so delicate was his sense of touch, that he successfully performed difficult surgical operations, producing anesthesia by hypnotism. The statement of his being totally blind was not accepted by all with whom he came in contact.

A I H 1900



COCHRAN, CHARLES ALBERT, M. D., of Winthrop, Me., was born on the 29th day of April, 1833, in Monmouth, Kennebec county, in the same State.

His ancestors came from Scotland, that land celebrated as the birthplace of so many illustrious persons, and settled in New Hampshire. They were a race of doctors. His grandfather, James Cochran, M. D., removed from New Hampshire to the town of Monmouth, where he practised medicine and surgery for many years. His father, James Cochran, Jr., studied medicine and received his diploma from the Bowdoin Medical College, in the year 1824. Subsequently he practised his profession in different parts of the State for forty-six years, mostly however in Monmouth.

The subject of this sketch, after completing his academic studies, went to Boston, where he accepted the position of bookkeeper in a mercantile house on State street, in that city. This situation he retained for two years, but not finding it congenial to his habits and tastes, and furthermore perceiving that the continual confinement consequent on the necessary attention to his duties was impairing his health, he decided to abandon it and return to his home in Maine. He commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of his father on the first day of July, 1851. Between that date and May, 1856, he attended three courses of lectures at the Bowdoin Medical College (allopathic), obtaining during these five years a vast amount of useful practical knowledge of the treatment of diseases by the old system. His father enjoyed the reputation of ranking as one of the leading physicians of his day—as did his grandfather in his generation. Having so extensive a practice, his son enjoyed more advantages

than usually fall to the lot of students for deciding on the merits of a theory which condemns suffering humanity to the tortures of emetics, blood-letting, cathartics, blisters, and all kindred abominations, the more especially as he had himself been subjected to their use in his early days.

It happened most fortunately that about this time he met one of his old friends, Dr.

Henry Barrows, then practising in the town of Vassalboro'. This gentleman had originally been an allopathic physician, but had become a convert to the homœopathic theory through the influence of Dr. Jacob Roberts, one of the pioneers of the new system in the State of Maine. He was long, however, in yielding to the arguments of Dr. Barrows, with whom he had on several occasions some rather stormy discussions respecting the subject and merits of homœopathy, and finding him obstinate and firmly believing that the whole system was a monstrous humbug unworthy to be entertained for even a moment by any man possessing an average amount of brains, his friend made him this offer, viz: to go with him to Vassalboro' and accompany him in his professional visits. "Seeing is believing," he remarked, "and I wish you to believe nothing but what you see yourself. If at the expiration of three months you do not acknowledge that my method of treating disease is better than yours, I will give you a hundred dollars and pay your board." This offer appeared to him so very fair, that he immediately accepted it, and at the end of the stipulated probation, became, from what he had seen, a firm believer in and a true convert to the doctrines of Hahnemann. Thus convinced, he entered into a copartnership with his friend, which continued until November, 1858, when he went to Winthrop, where he has ably practised homœopathy up to the present time.

In November of 1859, he was married to Miss Caroline Augusta Marston, eldest daughter of Colonel Rufus Marston, of Monmouth.

He went to Winthrop under very unfavorable circumstances, being a total stranger in that town, and, his hopes being dampened by the information he received, that more doctors were in the place than it could support, adding that he could not persuade three families in the town to employ a homœopath; remarking also, that a Dr. Palmer had attempted to establish himself there a few years previously, but failing to withstand the constant attacks of the allopaths, had removed in disgust. In spite of these discouraging predictions he determined to make the attempt, pitching his tent there, which has stood ever since,

enabling him to build up an extensive and lucrative practice.

In 1862 or 1863, he became a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic State Society; continuing as such till the formation of the Maine Homœopathic State Society, of which he was a promoter. Being elected Secretary of this latter Society, he withdrew from the other.

Until within the last two years his political opinions have been what is called "straight Republican;" he afterwards became a "liberal," and, like Andy Johnson, has occupied the office of Highway Surveyor and Town Clerk.

The career of Dr. Cochran is another of the numerous instances in which some of our most gifted physicians have been converted from the error of their ways, abandoning the old and effete system for the new and vigorous one introduced by Hahnemann. To such as are not afraid to avow their conversion all praise is due.

Charles Albert Cochran.

Charles Albert Cochran, M. D., was born in Monmouth, Me., April 29, 1833. Studied medicine with his father, Dr. James Cochran, and graduated from Bowdoin Medical College in 1856. Practiced medicine for nearly two years in Vassalborough. In January, 1858, settled in Winthrop, Me., where he practiced medicine until a few weeks previous to his death, which occurred August 13th, as the result of an injury received on September 1, 1905, being thrown from his carriage in the evening. At the time was thought to be fatally injured. His death was caused by injury to nerves of spine. He leaves a wife and daughter.

~~Hom Recorder Oct 1906~~

Name in full

Charles A Cochran

P. O. Address in full

Winthrop, Maine

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Maine Medical School
Class of 1856 -*



COCHRANE, HAROLD DUNCAN

HAROLD DUNCAN COCHRANE, Albany, New York, born Bedford, N. Y., May 23, 1877; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1898, and in 1898-99 served as house physician to Albany Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary, and now is attending physician and pathologist to that institution.



ODDINGTON, FANNY R. R., M.

D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in New York on April 3rd, 1831.

Her father, John J. Rickers, a native of East Friesland, Holland, served with great honor in the Prussian Army as Aid-de-camp to General Blücher, receiving the Iron Cross of the Legion of Honor, on the defeat of Napoleon the Great at the Battle of Waterloo. On various other occasions he was the recipient of awards of honor from King Frederick William, being favored with three medals in addition to the much prized Iron Cross. Not only was he distinguished as a soldier; he was a remarkable scholar and linguist, speaking fluently seven languages. After the declaration of peace he came to the United States, where he married Miss Annie Baker, of Bozrah, Conn., and located finally in New York. The subject of this sketch, his fifth child, received her education in the public schools of New York. In 1848, she married John M. Coddington. Early in life she had manifested great interest in the study of medicine, and being some years later thrown upon her own resources, she turned instinctively to the medical profession as a means of livelihood. Taking counsel with Mrs. Dr. Lozier, she was encouraged by that eminent lady to place herself under her tuition. This she did, and all through her course of study was guided, directed, and materially assisted by that gifted and noble woman. In due course of time, Mrs. Coddington attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College for Women, of New York city, Professor Mrs. C. M. Lozier, Dean, and graduated in the first rank, in 1867. After graduating, Mrs. Coddington commenced practice in Brooklyn, where she still remains, and where she has met with much success.

Mrs. Coddington is eminently fitted for the duties of a female physician. She has great nerve and presence of mind, combined with singular gentleness of nature and the most delicate refinement. An earnest student also, and devoted heart and soul to her profession, she has a brilliant and useful future before her.

HOMŒOPATHY was first introduced into Indiana, in Indianapolis, in the year 1840, by Dr. Isaac Coe, an allopathist, who, while on business to New York city, was converted to homœopathy by being cured of rheumatism, of several years' standing, by Dr. A. Gerard Hull. He returned to Indianapolis an ardent advocate of homœopathy, and brought with him a young man, Dr. Van Buren, whom he took as partner. He continued in successful practice and steadily increasing favor for seven or eight years, and then removed to Louisville, Ky.

W.C.

COE, MATTHEW DANIEL

OBITUARY.

MATTHEW DANIEL COE.—With deep regret we announce the death of M. D. Coe, M.D., which occurred at his residence in Beloit, Wis., on Friday morning April 26th, after a short sickness, and second attack of angina pectoris.

graduate me if I comply with all the requirements of your institution?" The following is the reply of Dr. Davis, and is evidence of the feeling of that age:

"CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1850.

"M. DNL. COE:—

"Dear Sir: I am directed to inform you that the Faculty of the Rush Medical College *will not* recommend you to the Trustees for a degree so long as they have any reason to suppose that you entertain the doctrines, and intend to trifle with human life on the principles you avow in your letter. To do otherwise would involve both parties in the grossest inconsistency.

Very respectfully yours,

N. S. DAVIS,

Secretary of the Faculty of Rush Medical College."

This, of course, cut him off from graduation at that time, as there was then no Homœopathic College that his circumstances would permit his entering. In March of 1862, he passed examination before the Faculty of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and received a diploma from that institution. In the fall of 1865 he removed to Freeport, Ills., and the following year to Beloit, Wis., where he has since labored, and where he died April 26th, 1872, and where his remains now rest.

Dr. Coe was wedded to his profession, and made it his conscientious and untiring study. His ear was ever open, and hand ever ready to listen to and alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted. He possessed in a marked degree the moral qualifications essential to the successful physician, being endowed with a fine, sensitive nature, a sound judgment, decision of character, and a christian heart. Among the profession he was highly esteemed and held a prominent position.

In 1864 he became a member of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association, and always was present at its sessions, and was an earnest member of the Committee on Clinical Medicine, and ever had something practical to present. A few days before his death he informed the Corresponding Secretary of his intention to be present at this session. He went to the trouble and expense of getting photographs of a unique case, upon which he was to report.

The following in relation to his sickness will prove of professional interest:

JANESVILLE, WIS., May 7, 1872.

DEAR DOCTOR: It was in January Dr. Coe first called my attention to himself. Some months previous to that, whilst walking hurriedly, he suddenly experienced pain in the cardiac region attended with difficult respiration. These symptoms have recurred at intervals since, from slight over-exertion, but would generally pass off soon. Regarding the symptoms as indicative of some obscure heart disease, I suggested *Iodine 30* as a remedy, from which, however, I do not learn that he experienced any marked result. I heard nothing more of his condition until called to him on Sunday, April 21st. At this time he informed me of a similar but more severe attack than on any former occasion, which he experienced about four weeks since, which confined him to his house some days, and from which he had never fully recovered, though he had been able to resume his business. The present attack was on the night of the 17th of April, whilst engaged in an obstetric case. On the 21st, at 5 P.M., I saw him, in consultation with Dr. Merriman, his medical attendant. Up to this time could not learn that there had been any marked disturbance of the heart's action as indicated by the pulse. He was suffering much pain about the region of the heart, which he regarded as proceeding from the intercostal muscles, severe "stricture of the chest," rendering respiration very difficult. He had not slept for three days, the reason for which, assigned by the doctor, was the incessant necessity for *voluntary* respiration, the expirations seeming to him a sudden collapse. He felt that should he cease this voluntary effort he would not breathe again. The pulse was 104, but quite regular. His pulse in health he states to be 56. Percussion and auscultation yield no abnormal sounds about the chest. Has incessant eructation of tasteless gas, which does not afford much relief. Expression anxious, pale, with slight blueness of lips and nails.

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He thought he was experiencing some relief from *Bry.* 3. With Dr. Merri-
man's concurrence *Arsenicum* 12 was given alternately with *Bryonia*.

April 18—A report by letter stated the doctor was much better, the stricture
gradually yielded, and at one o'clock Monday morning breathing was easy, and
later in the morning eructations ceased, and he rested quite well, the pulse con-
tinuing from 94 to 104. On Wednesday sat up some. On Thursday enjoyed
his breakfast; in the afternoon was dressed and sat up some hours. when, at 5
P.M., he was suddenly seized with violent stricture of the chest, great prostration,
cold sweat, and was got to his bed immediately. A messenger came for me, but
I did not get there until after his decease. Dr. M. informs me that on his arrival
the pulse was 46, and irregular. The case resulted fatally about one o'clock A.M.
Friday, April 27. The doctor retained his mental faculties to the last.

We regard this as a case of *Anguina Pectoris*, and the pain he referred to the
cardiac region to be due in part, if not entirely, to the labored efforts in respira-
tion.

Yours, truly,

Med Investigator July
1872

G. W. CHITTENDEN.

In his death the profession sustain a great loss, the Illinois Medical Association
an earnest worker, and community a faithful friend.

GEORGE W. PERRINE, M.D.

G. W. Perrine, M.D., died April 20, 1872, aged 55 years. He was born in
Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., December 16, 1816; graduated at Geneva Medical
College in 1839. He practiced his profession in Syracuse, Lyons, etc., for sixteen
years, and then located in Milwaukee, where he remained to the time of his
death. He became a full convert to Homeopathy two years before he located
in Milwaukee. During his residence in that city he had rapidly risen in the esti-
mation of the profession and the public both as a physician and a surgeon.

He was tenacious of his principles, but charitable towards those who differed
from him, and hence was on good terms with the members of the allopathic
school of medicine, except those who are too bigoted to regard with any allow-
ance those who are guilty of any innovation upon their venerated creed.

A significant circumstance worthy of record is, that a call for a meeting
of physicians to take measures in regard to his funeral was responded to by nearly
an equal number of both schools, who resolved to attend the funeral in a body
and an equal number of each volunteered as bearers.

He was an active member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the
Wisconsin State Medical Society, to both of which he had contributed some valu-
able papers.

His loss will be deeply deplored by the profession and a large circle of friends
to whom he had become endeared by his professional ministrations and fine social
qualities.

J. S. I.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS,

TO VOL. IX. MEDICAL INVESTIGATOR, FROM MAY 20 TO JUNE 20 INCLUSIVE.

E. T. Harding, L. W. Carter, Wm. Caulton, A. G. Beebe, L. Dennis,
Peterman, N. H. Thomas, H. B. Millard, O. S. Wood, Munger & Ta-
W. E. Payne, J. V. Billings, John Antis, W. W. Porter, D. W. Rogers, Fre-
Seward, M. Rorabacher, H. Perlewitz, J. N. Knowlton, G. D. Allen, W.
Butman, J. H. Austin, D. Springsteed, G. A. Hall, E. A. Clark, R. A. Ac-
Mrs. W. G. Wheaton, S. E. Swift, W. A. Edmonds, J. W. Davis.

COE, MATTHEW DANIEL

OBITUARY.

MATTHEW DANIEL COE.—With deep regret we announce the death of M. D. Coe, M.D., which occurred at his residence in Beloit, Wis., on Friday morning April 26th, after a short sickness, and second attack of angina pectoris.

Matthew Daniel Coe, a noble type of a self-made man, was born in Benton, Yates county, New York, Aug. 11, 1815, and followed, with his father, agricultural pursuits, until the attainment of his majority. Inspired however, with a laudable ambition, he early turned his attention to the study of medicine, and left home to take charge of a school, a pursuit more favorable to study and the accomplishment of the end he had in view. Meantime, it pleased God, by death to removed his saintly father, leaving a family of seven children younger than himself to be provided for and educated. His designs now seemed thwarted, but obedient to the voice of duty, he at once returned from his much loved work and study to become the guardian and protector of a widowed mother and fatherless children. Here, with that noble manliness of spirit that has always characterized his life, he labored diligently, and with willingness, for their support, ever watching over them as a dutiful son, a devoted brother, with a parent's solicitude. At the age of 29, in the autumn of 1844, he was married to Miss Susan M. Farwell, of Albion, Orleans county, New York, and came to Illinois the following spring. In the fall of 1845, he settled in Batavia, Ills., and engaged in teaching, resuming his medical studies with Dr. I. S. P. Lord, then an Allopathic physician of that place; but ill health and adverse circumstances rendered it necessary to change his residence, and he removed to Waukegan (then Little Fort), Ills., and again engaged in teaching, and pursued his studies with Dr. Joslyn, an Allopathic physician. At this time, through the ill-health of his wife, his attention was called to the subject of Homœopathy, and he commenced the study of that science with Dr. Hatfield of that city. In the fall of 1849, he attended a course of medical lectures during the winter at the "Rush Medical College." In the spring of 1850 he removed to St. Charles, Kane county, Ills., and commenced the practice of medicine (Homœopathic), and for fifteen years pursued his work as a physician in that place. It was his intention to have returned to Rush Medical College for graduation in the winter of 1851, and with that view he wrote Dr. N. S. Davis to this effect: "I am Homœopathic from principle, and a firm belief in its efficacy to cure. Will you

representing were relief from Bry. 3. With Dr. Merri-
... was given liberally with Bryonia.
... the doctor was much better, the stricture
... breathing was easy, and
... quite well, the pulse con-
... On Thursday enjoyed
... when, at 5
... great prostration,
... A messenger came for me, but
... on his arrival
... about one o'clock A.M.
... to the last.
... the pain he referred to the
... efforts in respira-
... Italy.

Investigator July 1872
G. W. CHITTENDEN.
the Illinois Medical Association
and prominent a local friend.

CHITTENDEN, M.D.
He was born i
... at Geneva Medic
... for sixteen
... to the time of h
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... those who differ
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... their venerated creed.
... a call for a meeting
... was responded to by nea
... the funeral in a bo
... Homœopathy and
... had contributed some v
... a large circle of frie
... ministrations and fine sc
J. S. I

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS,
FROM MAY 20 TO JUNE 20 INCLUSIVE
A. G. Beebe, L. Dennis,
W. W. Miller, C. S. Wood, Manger & Ta
W. W. Foster, D. W. Rogers, Fre
J. N. Knowlton, G. D. Allen, W.
G. A. Hall, E. Clark, R. A. A
W. A. Edmonds, J. W. Lewis.

COFFEEN, CHARLES ROLLIN


CHARLES ROLLIN COFFEEN, Piqua, Ohio, born Warren county, Ohio, August 31, 1845; graduated from commercial department, 1868, Southwestern Normal School at Lebanon; graduated M. D. from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1878; has been a practitioner of Piqua since 1880; took a post-graduate course, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1880; member Ohio State and Miami Valley Homœopathic Medical societies.

COFFEEN, J Q A

Name in full *J. Q. A. Coffeen M.D.*

P. O. Address in full *244-5th St.
" Box 355
Dayton O*

Graduate ~~or~~ Licentiate of *The Eclectic Medical
Institute Cincinnati, O.*



DR. J. Q. A. COFFEEN died at his residence at Wyoming, O., Aug. 29th. Several weeks ago a little girl five years old, named Cook, was playing on the C., H. & D. Railroad track, and had both feet crushed, one cut off, by the cars. Dr. Coffeen was called in, and, with his brother-in-law, Dr. Shepperd, of Glendale, had attended her ever since. While cleaning his instruments, after dressing the wound, several days ago, he cut his thumb, which soon became very sore. Dr. Shepperd admonished him to give it good attention, but, though so tenderly careful of others, he neglected himself and, his blood becoming poisoned, he died from the effects. *Med Advance Sept 1883*

COFFIN, JOHN LAMBERT

JOHN LAMBERT COFFIN, practicing physician of Boston, Massachusetts, was born there February 20, 1852, the son of Abel Hale and Julia Ann (Holland) Coffin. The American progenitors of the Coffin family settled in Massachusetts about 1642. Lemuel Coffin, great-grandfather of J. L. Coffin, responded to the Lexington call at the beginning of the revolution, and served throughout the war. He was a non-commissioned officer, and at the close of the war was serving on General Washington's body guard. John L. Coffin's maternal ancestors were of English extraction, settling in Hardwick, Massachusetts, in the early days. When a child Dr. Coffin attended a private school in Medford, and subsequently entered the public and high schools of Wakefield, there laying the foundation of his college education. He was graduated from Tufts College in 1871, with the degree of A. B., three years later taking the degree of A. M. He studied for his profession in the Boston University School of Medicine, graduating in 1876, and also studied medicine under the in-

struction of Dr. E. P. Colby of Wakefield. In 1885 he took a post-graduate course in diseases of the skin in the New York Polyclinic and the New York Post-Graduate schools and hospital. Nine years previous to this, 1876, he opened his practice in Medford, Massachusetts, where he continued fifteen years. In 1891 he removed to Boston, there devoting his entire time and attention to dermatology and syphilis. In 1890 Dr. Coffin spent a short time in London hospitals. He has held the offices of consulting dermatologist to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital; consulting dermatologist to the Burrage Summer Hospital and Emerson Hospital, of Boston, and has also had charge of the dermatological department of the Boston Homœopathic Dispensary since 1885. In that year he was appointed lecturer on diseases of the skin in the Boston University School of Medicine, and six years later, 1891, was advanced to the chair of diseases of the skin, which position he still holds. In 1902 he was made a member of the executive committee, on which he still serves. In the town of Medford he served on the school committee and also on the board of health for some years. He is a member of the Boston Homœopathic Society, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society, the Surgical and Gynecological Society of Massachusetts, the American Institute of Homœopathy, and an honorary member of the State Homœopathic Society of Maine. He was one of the originators of the Hughes Medical Club, and is a member of the Lakeside Club of Worcester. November 8, 1880, Dr. Coffin was united in marriage with Annie Weeman Jones of Malden, Massachusetts. The following children have been born to them: Louisa Wendte, Julia May, Bartlett (deceased, 1889), and Holland Coffin.

King Vol 1v

struction of Dr. E. P. Colby of Wakefield. In 1885 he took a post-graduate course in diseases of the skin in the New York Polyclinic and the New York Post-Graduate schools and hospital. Nine years previous to this, 1876, he opened his practice in Medford, Massachusetts, where he continued fifteen years. In 1891 he removed to Boston, there devoting his entire time and attention to dermatology and syphilis. In 1890 Dr. Coffin spent a short time in London hospitals. He has held the offices of consulting dermatologist to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital; consulting dermatologist to the Burrage Summer Hospital and Emerson Hospital, of Boston, and has also had charge of the dermatological department of the Boston Homœopathic Dispensary since 1885. In that year he was appointed lecturer on diseases of the skin in the Boston University School of Medicine, and six years later, 1891, was

COFFMAN, GEORGE WILLIAMSON

GEORGE WILLIAMSON COFFMAN, St. Louis, Missouri, born Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1859; attended Missouri State University from 1879 to 1884, graduating in the latter year with degree of bachelor of letters; graduated from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1887 with degree of M. D.; has been engaged in practice continuously since graduation; served as pension examiner at Garden City, Kansas, 1893-1897, and secretary of Kansas State Homœopathic Medical Society, 1896.

COGSWELL, CHARLES HERBERT, M.D., of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was born in the village of Le Raysville, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1844.



DR. C. H. COGSWELL.

Seven years later (in 1851) his parents removed to Carroll county, Illinois; a toilsome journey in those days, before the advent of railroads. The family with their household good, were transported in wagons over the prairies and through sloughs of which the pioneers of those days have a "desponding" acquaintance and recollection. There, in the village of Lanark, as he grew older, he assisted his father Charles (for whom he was named) in his labors as an "operative mason" during the summer, and in winter attended the village school, where he was prepared to enter Mt. Carroll Seminary, an institution of learning of more than a local reputation. A two years' course of diligent study qualified him to become a "speculative mason" and to enter upon the study of medicine, to which profession he was destined to devote his later years, and become a teacher of repute in his profession as well as instructor in the science of Freemasonry.

He entered Hahnemann Medical College of

Chicago and graduated therefrom in the year 1866. In March of the same year, he entered the office of Dr. Baker, of Moline, and began the practice of medicine after the system of Hahnemann. Six months later he was admitted as a partner with his maternal grandfather, L. C. Belding, M.D., at Morrison, Illinois. In 1868 he removed to Clinton, Iowa, continuing alone the practice of his profession. Ten years later (1878) he removed to Cedar Rapids, where he has since resided and has built up a large and successful practice.

He took an active part in the organization of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Iowa, and was elected vice-president in 1870, and president in 1887.

In 1886 he was appointed lecturer on Diseases of Children in the Homœopathic Medical Department of the State University, at Iowa City, and the following year (1887) elected to a full professorship, and assigned the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children and later to Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. To the proper discharge of this high trust Dr. Cogswell devotes himself assiduously, and has won the success his merits deserve.

Dr. Cogswell is a member, and has twice been elected Grand Dictator, of the Knights of Honor, and represented the Grand Body three times in the Supreme Lodge—at Chicago, Philadelphia, and Providence. He is also Grand Protector of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and has twice represented that body in the Supreme Lodge—at St. Louis and Chicago.

But the crowning glory of his successful career remains to be told. It is not meet that man should be alone, and so our most excellent Master mason thought, when in the summer of 1863 (aged twenty-five), at Morrison, Illinois, he married Miss Mary Wilkinson, daughter of the Hon. W. S. Wilkinson. This estimable lady has proved herself not only a helpmeet in the discharge of her home duties, but, herself a graduate of Women's Homœopathic Medical College, by her knowledge and tender sympathies she has proved woman's fitting office for such high and holy professional duties as ever devolve upon the family physician.

To them have been born four children, two sons and two daughters. These lovely boys survive, Charles Herbert, Jr., and John Wilkinson, aged respectively fifteen and nine years, the romping center of a happy family.

Name in full

Chas. H. Cozsmell, M. D.

P. O. Address in full

Clinton Clinton Co. Iowa

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Heubermann College.

Chicago Ill.



COGSWELL, C H



BACK IN THE HARNESS.

Dr. C. H. Cogswell, Sr., of Cedar Rapids has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the faculty of the College of Homeopathic Medicine, made by the absence of his son, Prof. J. W. Cogswell in the U. S. Army at Des Moines.

Dr. Cogswell, Sr., formerly held this chair of Obstetrics and Gynaecology for 14 years, being appointed in 1887, after which time he resigned and was made Professor Emeritus. It seems like old times to see him back and he is putting the same old vim and snap into his lectures as of yore.

To relieve him of part of the work the Chair has been divided, Prof. Titzell taking the Surgical Gynaecology and Prof. Cogswell Obstetrics and Medical Gynaecology. The work is thus being thoroughly covered during this war period and the college is to be congratulated on being able to get so thoroughly a seasoned man as Dr. Cogswell to do this important work.

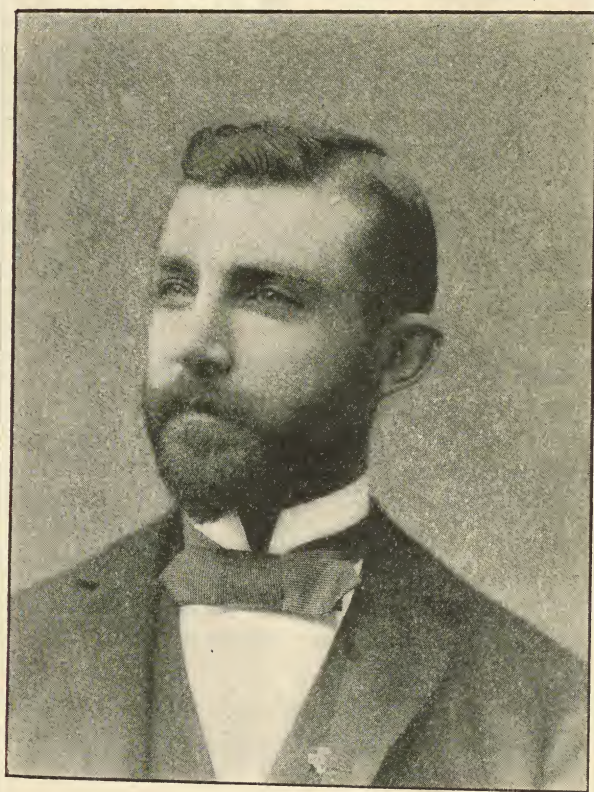
IOWA HOM JI Oct 1917



Charles H. Carpenter, M. D.

Cohen, Max, Philadelphia; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of
Philadelphia, 1921; aged 34; died, January 4, of heart disease. 1929.

COHILL, DAVID Y



DAVID Y. COHILL, M. D.,
Salem, Mass.

COLBURN, FREDERICK WILKINSON

FREDERICK WILKINSON COLBURN, Boston, Massachusetts, was born at Holliston, Massachusetts, December 18, 1870, son of Edwin Wilkinson and Sarah Frances (Dickinson) Colburn. His ancestry on both sides of the family is of the early New England stock, originally coming from England. His secondary education was obtained at the Holliston high school, from which he graduated in 1889, and the Worcester Academy, from which he graduated with the class of 1890. He matriculated at Brown University in 1890 and four years later took the degree of Ph. B. In 1897 he was graduated M. D. from the Boston University School of Medicine. During the years 1897 to 1899 he was an interne to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, Boston. He took post-graduate courses in diseases of the ear, nose and throat in Vienna, Halle and Berlin 1899 and 1900. In the latter year he opened practice as an aurist in Boston. Dr. Colburn is assistant in diseases of the ear in the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, aurist in the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary, aurist in the Burrage Free Hospital and assistant in otology in the Boston University School of Medicine. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, of which he is secretary 1904-05, and American Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society.

King Vol 1V

COLEBORN, S. H.

^W Located at Springfield, Vt. in

COLBY, EDWIN ALONZO

EDWIN ALONZO COLBY, Gardner, Massachusetts, born Lowell, Mass., April 8, 1854; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1876; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; ex-member of Gardner school committee and ex-member board of health.

COLBY, E L



North America Life Insurance Co.

63 William Street, New York.

THOS. J. HARRIS, Agent.

Claremont, N. H. May 31 1867

Gentlemen

My respected
Father (E. L. Colby), departed
this life nearly eighteen
since

Respectfully

Geo. A. Inst. Home,
105 Fourth St.

E. L. Colby

COLBY, EDWARD PORTER

EDWARD PORTER COLBY, Boston, Massachusetts, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 4, 1839, son of Enoch Long and Sarah Maria (Porter) Colby. On the father's side he is of English descent, the family being of Danish-Norman stock residing in Norfolk and Suffolk counties in England, and trace back to the time of King John. The ancestor who settled in the United States was Anthony Colby, who came over in 1632 with Governor Winthrop in the ship "Arabella" and settled in Newtown, now Cambridge, and engaged in agriculture. On the mother's side the earliest American ancestor was Matthew Porter of Plympton, Plymouth Bay colony. Dr. Colby obtained his literary education in the public schools and Claremont Academy, Claremont, New Hampshire. His medical education was acquired at Long Island College Hospital, from which he graduated M. D. in 1861. Immediately after graduation he settled in Lowell, Massachusetts, and practiced there until his acceptance of appointment as acting assistant surgeon in the United States navy, serving in the gulf blockading squadron under Admiral Farragut and others. After about three years' service he resigned and opened active practice in Wakefield, Massachusetts, practicing there over twenty-five years. He then moved to Boston, devoting his entire time to nervous diseases, in which he still continues. He has been connected with the

Boston University School of Medicine since its inception, with the exception of a few years' absence on account of ill health, his first position on the faculty being that of instructor in medical botany, afterward medical chemistry. Dr. Colby is now professor of nervous diseases. For several years, or up to August 1, 1894, he was neurologist to the Massachusetts Homœ-

opathic Hospital and is now consulting neurologist and chairman of the medical board, also member of the consulting board of Westboro Insane Hospital. He is a member of the staff of the Boston Homœopathic Dispensary and member of the consulting board of several minor hospitals. While residing in Wakefield, he served the town as member of the school board and board of health. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, American Institute of Homœopathy, National Society of Electro-Therapeutists—and its present vice-president, Hughes Medical Club and the Boston Athletic Association. He married Annie S. Judson, of South Malden, Massachusetts, December 17, 1861, by whom he has one child, William M. Colby, M. D., of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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ISAAC COLBY, M.D.

Began to practice Homœopathy at Concord, N. H., in 1846. He removed to Salem, Mass., in 1851. He became a member of the Institute in 1847, and took an active part in the proceedings. He was a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and in 1850 applied for dismission on the ground of having, by his adoption of the Homœopathic practice, been excluded from its fellowship and privileges. Instead of granting the request, as Dr. Colby supposed they would, the matter was referred to a committee with instructions "to devise some course of action to be pursued by the Society in regard to all Homœopathists." This was the beginning of a long controversy, an account of which has been published in the *Transactions* of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, vol. i. Dr. Colby died June 29, 1866.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

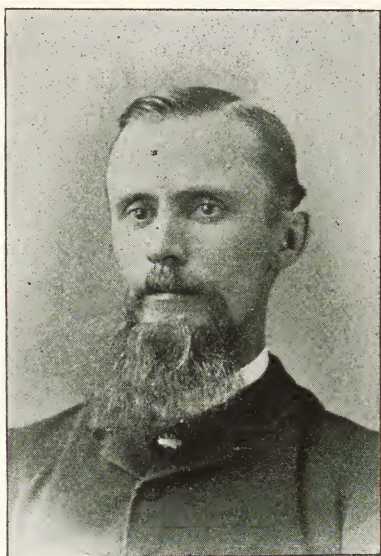
In 1854 Dr. Isaac Colby, of Salem, Mass., came to Concord. He had practiced allopathy in Concord as early as 1839, and afterwards in several other places in the United States, and was converted to homœopathy in Salem. He became a very successful practitioner.

W C

COLE, BEDER A, M.D., of West Lima, Richland county, Wisconsin, was born at Reedsburg, Sauk county, Wisconsin, Jan. 17, 1857, where he resided until 1873, when he removed to Woodstock, Wisconsin, with his parents.

children, a boy and girl, grace the household by reason of the union.

The Doctor is an active member of the Wisconsin State Homœopathic Medical Society and also of the American Institute of Homœopathy.



DR. B. A. COLE.

His early life was spent on a farm, and attending the public school of his native place. After removing to Woodstock, he attended the school at that place till the spring of 1876, when he began teaching and taught seven terms. His health beginning to fail from teaching he conceived the idea of studying medicine, which he began in 1880, with J. B. Hitchcock, M.D., of Woodstock, Wisconsin. The following year (1881-82) he entered the Homœopathic Department of the State University of Iowa. The last course was taken at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, Ill., where he graduated Feb. 20, 1883.

He began practice at West Lima, Wis., May 15, 1883, where he has continued to hold forth under very adverse circumstances, being in active competition with old-school physicians and the so-called eclectic doctors.

The Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Cumpston, May 1, 1888. Two

COLE, DIRECTUS DEFOREST



D. DE FOREST COLE, Caledonia, New York, born La Fargeville, Me., August 11, 1854; literary education, Woodhull Academy, Woodhull, N. Y.; medical, New York University Medical College, 1875-76, and Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, M. D. degree, 1881; practiced in Pamela, N. Y., 1878-1880; Morrisville, N. Y., 1881-90; took a post-graduate course, Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1890-91; practiced in Albion, N. Y., 1891-97; Batavia, N. Y., 1897-1900, and since 1900 in Caledonia.



Egdar A. Cole, M. D., of Holmesville, Ohio.

EDGAR B. COLE, M.D.

Edgar B. Cole, M.D., was born in Columbia County, N. Y., April 2d, 1826.

At the age of 15 he went to reside with his uncle, Dr. Harvey Cole, of Sprucetown, Columbia Co. Two years later he attended his first course of medical lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass., and after the usual course of study, took his degree from that institution.

The year following he commenced practice as a homœopathist in the town of Easton, Washington Co., N. Y., and remained there seven or eight years, after which he removed to Waterford, where he lived fifteen years, and died November 10th, 1871, at the age of 45 years.

As a physician he ranked high in the profession and among his patrons. He had a large and extensive practice; his office business was not surpassed by any physician north of the city of New York. He made the treatment of chronic diseases a specialty, and acquired a high reputation by his success in their treatment.

He possessed a remarkable faculty of gaining and retaining the undiminished confidence of his patients, and as a citizen he had the respect and confidence of his townsmen. He was affable, genial, and sociable, and surrounded himself with a large circle of warm friends.

His death occurred after an illness of a few hours, and the event threw a whole community into consternation and lamentation.

He was a member of the order of Free Masons, and special resolutions were adopted by that body, and a letter of sympathy addressed to his wife, who was, by death, left desolate after a marriage of a few brief months.

An exquisite tribute was paid his memory, at his funeral, in a sermon delivered by the Rev. R. P. H. Vail, of Waterford; and at the meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern New York, a biography of Dr. Cole was read by Dr. B. F. Cornell, of Fort Edward, from which most of the facts here given are extracted.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern New York, at its annual meeting,

July 9th, 1872. They truly express the sentiments entertained towards their colleague by the members of that Society, to all of whom he was most intimately known, and also reflect the general feelings of the community of the extensive region in which he practiced his calling.

WHEREAS, We learn with unfeigned sorrow of the sudden death of our esteemed associate, the late Dr. E. B. Cole, of Waterford; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to the will of Providence, we deeply regret the dispensation that has so unexpectedly removed our friend and brother practitioner.

Resolved, That we feel bound to testify that by his gentle and affable demeanor, his skill, faithfulness, untiring industry, and thorough qualifications as a physician, he had endeared himself to a large circle of personal friends, and had secured the confidence of the community in which he lived.

Resolved, That by his death the medical profession in this vicinity has lost an able and eminent representative, the town a distinguished and upright citizen, and his family a genial and loved companion.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Society, published in the daily papers, and presented to the family of the deceased.

Similar action was taken by the New York State Society of our school, and by several other associations with which Dr. Cole was connected.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1874.

¹ Dr. Paine, in announcing the recent death of Dr. Cole of Waterford, stated that his professional acquaintance with the deceased extended back over twenty years. All who have been associated with him during his residence in this vicinity, respect him for his uniformly kind, courteous and gentlemanly conduct and noble character. He was one of the pioneers of homœopathy in this section, having been located first at Easton, afterward at Mechanicsville, and later at Waterford. He possessed a fine physical constitution, a warm, generous disposition, and mental qualities which eminently

fitted him for the practice of the medical profession. He was gifted to a remarkable degree with the power of easily securing and retaining the confidence of his patients. His sudden removal, while yet in the prime of life, is an irreparable loss to his family, to the community in which he lived, and to the members of the medical profession in northern New York.

A committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions reported the following:

Whereas, We learn with unfeigned sorrow the sudden decease of an esteemed associate, the late Dr. E. B. Cole, of Waterford, therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to the will of Providence, we deeply regret the dispensation which has so unexpectedly removed our friend and brother practitioner.

Resolved, That we feel bound to testify that by his gentle and affable demeanor, his skill, faithfulness, untiring industry and thorough qualifications as a physician, he had endeared himself to a large circle of personal friends, and had secured the confidence of the community in which he lived.

Resolved, That by his death the medical profession in this vicinity has lost an able and eminent representative, the town a distinguished and upright citizen, and his family a genial and loved companion.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the society, published in the daily papers and presented to the family of the deceased.

Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Soc. V. IX. p. 545.

Dr. E. Z. Cole, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago 1879, and Professor of Gynecology in the Atlantic Medical College of Baltimore, died in Baltimore on June 29th from heart disease, supposed to have been aggravated by heat prostration while in Detroit at the meeting of the Institute. **N E Med Gaz Sept 1909**

EDWARD ZINA COLE, M. D.

Dr. Edward Zina Cole was born near Saratoga, N. Y., March 20, 1849, the youngest of nine children of Zina Cole and Rachel Vaughn Cole. During his childhood the family removed to Michigan City, Ind., which continued to be his residence until he came to Baltimore in September, 1895.

Dr. Cole began his medical studies at an old school college in Cincinnati, but having become a convert to Homœopathy before the completion of his course, he entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and graduated from that institution in 1879.

Entering upon his professional work at Michigan City, he promptly gained the confidence of the community, so that in addition to his general practice he had charge of the surgical work in the Indiana Penitentiary for twelve years.

In 1889, he left his practice in charge of Dr. Howard R. Chislett, of Chicago, and went to Europe to pursue special studies in surgery.

For a portion of the time he was in attendance at the Middlesex Hospital, London, and a private pupil of Sir Lawson Tait. Later he spent several months at the Vienna hospitals, and completed his tour at Paris, where he attended the clinics of the noted Dr. Péan.

Shortly after returning to Michigan City he employed an assistant for his general practice in order that he might limit his own work to the specialty for which he had been so assiduously preparing himself. During this period, the Official Philosophy of Dr. E. H. Pratt had begun to command the interest of the profession, and Dr. Cole, ever progressive, seeking to prove all things and to hold fast to that which is good, made the acquaintance of the Chicago surgeon, and later accompanied him in some of his tours of instruction to the various medical centres. It was in one of these journeys which led him to Baltimore that the opportunity was presented to him of accomplishing the purpose which he had so long cherished, of devoting his entire attention

to surgery. Finding in this city a field in which Homœopathy, implanted sixty years before, had scarcely emerged from the reproach that few of its practitioners could lay claim to skill in technique, that it had but rarely signalized itself by any marked surgical triumphs, he was induced to accept the offer of a professorship of surgery in the Southern Homœopathic Medical College, then in the third year of its existence, realizing the opportunities which a seaport city of over a half million population presented to one of his aspirations and of his thorough equipment for such service.

He became a prominent member of that small group which has effectually advanced the standard of Homœopathy in every specialty upon which this city and the region tributary thereto depends for the alleviation of human ills—a group which has been steadily growing under the tuition of himself and a few colleagues.

From general surgery he progressed to a stage of his labor in which he still further specialized his work. His election as Professor of Gynæcology led him to restrict his technical skill more especially to that line of surgical practice. This he accomplished mainly through the establishment of a private sanitarium, which he continued until his interest in the recently established St. Luke's Hospital induced him to transfer his entire patronage to that institution, in order the more effectually to promote its welfare.

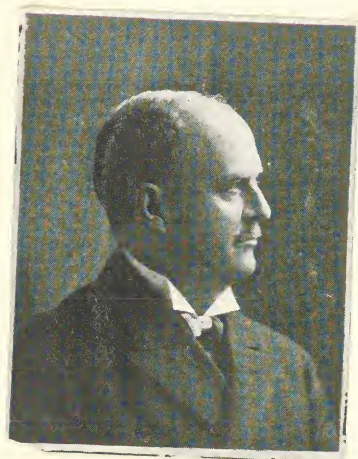
At this time he invented two instruments: Cole's Irrigator and Cole's Hysterectomy Knife.

In whatever enterprise it was sought to upbuild Homœopathy and to extend its benefits, Dr. Cole was ever ready to assume his share of the burdens imposed: in the College as Professor, Director and Treasurer; in the dispensary, working and teaching; in the hospital, laboring in the wards, serving as Director, and at the time of his death holding the office of President; in the State Society, always prepared to present the record of an interesting and instructive case, with its treatment, and at the time of his sudden removal from his earthly labors serving as President of that body, as he had been the presiding officer of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy during the last year of his residence in that State; having likewise been President of the American Association of Official Surgeons in 1906-7.

Joining the American Institute in 1883, he was elected one of the Vice-Presidents in 1902. He was rarely absent from the annual sessions, and it was at the last meeting, at Detroit, he was overcome by the heat, and left before its close. His condition improved somewhat after his return, but his heart having been impaired for some time, he had a sudden relapse, and expired June 29, 1909, before his wife, who was absent on a brief vacation, could reach his bedside.

Dr. Cole was an attendant at the Associate Reformed Church. He was twice married: Feb. 12, 1872, to Miss Nora I. Watson,

COLE, ELLSWORTH ZINA



of Pennsylvania, who died in 1882, and on Aug. 30, 1887, to Miss Evelyn Leeds, of Michigan City; and in the selection of this lady for a helpmate, Dr. Cole was especially fortunate. A woman of unusual intellectual endowments, and of exceptional literary and musical attainments, her genial disposition contributed greatly to the charm of their home circle, and in the various enterprises in which he was interested he found in her a most efficient and energetic coadjutor.

Dr. Cole was a man of unassuming manners, social disposition and firm convictions, whose candor bore assurance of his sincerity, and who deemed no sacrifice too great either to relieve a patient or to serve a friend.

Am Inst Hom 1910

—G. T. S.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN

**DR. EDWARD Z. COLE SUCCUMBS
TO HEART DISEASE.**

**Well-known Homeopathist and Head
of St. Luke's Hospital Was Affected
by Heat While on a Visit to
Detroit—Came Home and Soon
Afterward Expired—His Widow at
Deer Park.**

Dr. Edward Z. Cole, one of the best-known homeopathic physicians and surgeons in this country, and president of St. Luke's Hospital, on West North avenue, died suddenly last night, at 9:35 o'clock, at his home, 1534 Mount Royal avenue, of heart disease and general exhaustion, following a heat attack. Though he had only been sick since last Friday, being stricken while attending a convention of the American Institute of Homeopathy, at Detroit, Mich., his condition was not considered serious until early last evening.

At Dr. Cole's bedside when he died were Drs. Robert W. Mifflin, J. W. Wisner and J. S. Garrison, of this city, and Dr. Wilbur Phelps, of Washington, D. C., together with Dr. Cole's son, Mr. Howard L. Cole. His widow is spending the summer at Deer Park, Md., and she is not yet aware of her husband's death. After the physician expired last night, a telegram was sent Mrs. Cole, telling her that her husband was very ill and to return home at once. The news will be broken to her when she arrives in the city today.

Attacked in Detroit.

Dr. Cole was first attacked by the heat last Friday afternoon at the Cadillac Hotel in Detroit, just after returning from one of the sessions of the institute, to which he was a delegate from Maryland. The physician thought little of the indisposition, however, and was able to travel back home last Sunday morning. Immediately after arriving at his home he col-

lapsed and later was compelled to take to his bed. His condition became suddenly worse, the heart attacks and stomach failures growing in frequency, until about 8 o'clock last night, when additional physicians were called in. Nothing could be done, however, and the physician passed quietly away. No arrangements have been made for the funeral.

Dr. Cole was about 55 years old, and was born in New York State. When quite young his family removed to Michigan City, where the physician resided until he came to Baltimore in 1895. He was educated at the Hahnemann Medical College and the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, both of Chicago, where he made a specialty of surgery and gynecology. Dr. Cole practiced in Michigan City, and took classical studies in Chicago until he removed to Baltimore. He was at one time connected with the Maryland Homeopathic Hospital on Mount street, but in 1906, with other local homeopathic physicians, he cut away from the hospital and helped to establish St. Luke's Hospital, of which he was elected president.

Held Many Positions.

Dr. Cole was also one of the board of trustees of St. Luke's, a member of the hospital staff, professor of gynecology at the Atlantic Medical College, a member of the Institute of Homeopathy of the United States, and of a half dozen other medical societies of the state and country. In addition he conducted a private sanitarium at his home address.

Twenty-two years ago in Michigan City Dr. Cole married Miss Evelyn Leeds, who survives him with one son.

At St. Luke's Hospital a reception was being held last night in honor of one of the physicians who is to leave on a short vacation. As soon as the party was informed of the death of Dr. Cole, out of respect for him, the festivities were stopped at once.

COLE, HILLS

Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society



Office of the Secretary

HILLS COLE, M. D.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 2 - 1901

J. L. Bradford M.D.

1862 Frankford ave.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Doctor:

Your letter of yesterday is received. You seem to have misunderstood my request of recent date. The Semi-Centennial Meeting of the Society takes place on Novem. 18th & 19th; and the paper is to be read at that time. If it is convenient to you to let me have your paper before that date for our press bureau, I should like it; but if not, no harm is done. No serious interests will be affected if you bring the paper with you in pocket on November 18th.

I trust this explanation clears the air, and sets us both right. It will be a grave disappointment to the Committee of Arrangements if you decide to drop out, for we know of no one who could so admirably fill the bill on the History of Homeopathy as yourself.

Write me and tell me that you are still with us, doctor.

Fraternally yours,

Hills Cole

COLE, SAMUEL P

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR :

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is.....

Samuel P. Cole.

I graduated at.....

University of Michigan

Medical College, in the year.....

1854

My present address is.....

*23 University Place
Chicago*

county of.....

Cook

State of.....

Illinois

where I have resided since.....

*January 1868
N.Y.*

Previous to that time I practised in.....

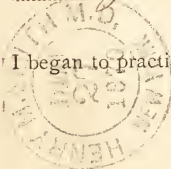
Wenderson Jefferson Co.,

2 years & 12 years in Janesville Wisconsin

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year.....

1856

at *Janesville Wis.*



COLEMAN, DANIEL EPHRAIM SICKLES

DANIEL EPHRAIM SICKLES COLEMAN, Ph. B., New York city, is a native of the city just mentioned, born July 20, 1872, son of James Henry Coleman, lawyer, and Margaret Alicia Walsh, his wife, and is of American ancestry. His elementary, secondary and higher education was acquired in the University grammar school, New York city, Seton Hall College, South Orange, New Jersey, and St. Francis Xavier's College, New York city, where he came to his degree, Ph. B., in 1894. Later on he further pursued literary studies under private tutors, with Prof. Egbert of Columbia University, and also in Paris, France, with Max Meyer, former interpreter to the French government. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of the late Dr. Joseph W. Howe, at one time professor of clinical surgery in the medical department of the University of New York, remaining in his office one year until his death, and then studied one more year in the office of another allopathic physician. He matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, but soon became convinced of the fallacies of "old school" methods and practice, and therefore transferred his attendance to the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, where he graduated M. D. in 1901. Since graduation he has practiced in New York city, and in connection with his regular professional work was at the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, from December 1, 1901, until June 1, 1903, at which latter time he was awarded the diploma of that institution; anaesthetician to the Ophthalmic Hospital, 1903-1904, and then resigned. He is now by recent appointment instructor in materia medica in his alma mater, the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. Dr. Coleman is a member of the

International Hahnemannian Association, which implies that he is an absolute homœopath; and he also is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State and New York County Homœopathic Medical societies; member and vice-president (1905) of the Materia Medica Society; member and secretary (1904-1905) of the Bayard Club, and also is a member of the Academy of Pathological Science.

—King Vol 1V

COLEMAN, ELLENWOOD B., M.D., of Nantucket, Massachusetts, was born in that city May 31, 1862.



DR. E. B. COLEMAN.

He was educated at Coffin school until sixteen years of age when he went whaling in the ship *Niger*, of New Bedford, and made a very successful voyage. The accidents and sickness of the four years' voyage gave him a desire to study medicine, but he continued to follow the sea until 1884 when he received a fracture of the left ankle while performing his duty as Third officer of ship *St. David*, of New York, on a voyage from that port to San Francisco, California.

He entered the United States Marine hospital at San Francisco as a patient in January 1885, and left in June. While there he devoted all his time to study witnessing all the operations possible. Arriving home in July he registered with B. F. Pitman, M.D., and studied until September, 1886, when he entered the Chicago Homœopathic College and graduated in 1888. During the winter of 1887-88 he acted as clerk for Prof. A. W. Woodward in his clinic. Returning east he located in his native town and has practiced there ever since.

Dr. Coleman became a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society in 1890.

In 1889 he was elected a member of the Public School Board, and re-elected for three years in 1892.


The Doctor's father was a retired sea captain and hence his early life was spent on a farm. He was married to Miss May A. Brayton, daughter of D. C. Brayton, U. S. Navy, in 1887.

COLEMAN, HENRY J

Name in full
Henry J. Coleman

P. O. Address in full
Rodney Jeff Co Miss

Graduate (or Licentiate) of
*Graduate of Homeopathic
College of New York*



Henry J. Coleman, M. D., '61, of Lorman, Jefferson County, Miss., a surgeon in the Confederate service during the Civil War, died suddenly Jan. 16, 1910, at his plantation home, near Port Gibson, Miss., aged 77 years. *Chironian Mar 1910*

COLEMAN, I N

Med Couns

OBITUARY, May 1888

His old friends will learn with regret of the death of Dr. I. N. Coleman, in January last, at his home in Cadillac, Mich., aged 38 years. When we knew Dr. Coleman, ten years ago, he bid fair to enjoy a long and prosperous career. His illness began two years ago in an attack of cerebral hæmorrhage, with the paralysis incident to it, his condition becoming gradually worse until pulmonary gangrene terminated his life as above.

COLEMAN, JENNIE MAY

JENNIE MAY COLEMAN, Des Moines, Iowa, born Fairview, Iowa, February 17, 1868; attended two terms Drake University, normal department; two years at College of Physicians and Surgeons, same university; one year homœopathic department, University of the State of Iowa, receiving M. D. degree in 1898; physician in charge of Benedict Home, Des Moines, since 1898; member of the International Hahnemannian Association.

COLES, HOWARD LAWRENCE

HOWARD LAWRENCE COLES, Tarrytown, New York, born Brooklyn, N. Y.; literary education, Cornell University; graduated degree M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1895.

COLLINS,

Practised in Fort Wayne, Ind. in 1847.

HENRY A. COLLINS, M.D.

Was born in South Hadley, Mass., August 27, 1826. His father died shortly after he was born, and he was brought up by his grandfather, Josiah White. After attending Williston Seminary at Easthampton, he was sent to Yale, whence he graduated in medicine in 1850. He began practice at Conway, Mass., and removed from there to Springfield in 1852, where he continued till his death, May 13, 1884. He became a member of the Institute at the meeting in New Haven in 1851, and so became a Senior in 1876.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

COLLINS, HENRY A.

Dr Henry A. Collins since 1856 a member of the Mass. Hom. Med. Society, died at his residence in Springfield, Mass. May 13th, 1884, aged 58 years.

Dr Collins was born in South Hadley, Mass., Aug. 27th 1826. He graduated from Yale College in 1851 and commenced the practice of medicine at Conway, Mass. At this time his sympathies were all allopathic ~~of~~ of a decided type. Later on he became interested in homoeopathy and announced himself a convert to the better way. After his adoption of the newer system he removed to Springfield where he continued his labors until his death. Dr Collins was a typical family physician. He enjoyed from his numerous patrons their esteem in its truest sense. Pecuniarily his work was a success, and socially he ranked high among his professional brethren as well as with his patrons. The immediate cause of his death was pyaemia, resulting from prostatic abscess. He leaves a widow, one son, and three daughters to mourn his loss. While we deplore his loss we can but rejoice in the example he has left to us surviving members of this Society.
(Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Mass. 1886)

DEATH OF DR HENRY A. COLLINS.

The long fight which Dr Collins made for life, lasting about five months, went against him yesterday morning, and his death removes the oldest homeopathic physician in the city. The doctor will be much missed, not only by his wide circle of patients, but by the community at large. He was a bright, companionable man, alert by nature, interested in many things, including a good horse, and popular among all sorts of people. His habit of driving rapidly through the streets made him one of the best known men of the town, and illustrated his character. He was magnetic and hopeful in the sick room, and this buoyance of spirit was often of the highest value. The doctor never held public office and mingled very little in the politics of the community, confining his energies closely to his profession, in which he had the largest practice of his school. There he was untiring, the ready man of action rather than the student of books, doing a vast deal of work, and catching his recreation in small doses. More vacations would probably have carried Dr Collins beyond the age of 58, but like so many other active natures, it was difficult for him to step out from under the load and he bore it with too little relief. His fatal illness, a slow wasting away from blood poisoning, dates from January. He suffered much, and his splendid vitality yielded reluctantly to the inevitable.

The doctor was a South Hadley boy, where he was born August 27, 1826: his father, Henry Collins, died about that time, and the family was cared for by his grandfather, Dea Joseph White. Henry A. Collins attended Williston seminary at Easthampton and was sent from there to Yale college, where he was graduated as an M. D. in 1850. He began practice as a follower of the old school at Conway, and three years later came to this city. During this time Dr Collins had been drifting toward homeopathy, and he embraced that system on coming here. There were two practitioners of this school in Springfield, Drs Swazey and Graves, and Dr Collins won his share of patronage, so that when Dr Swazey died and the number of physicians had largely increased, he became the acknowledged local head of the new departure in medicine which had won its place and generous following. The doctor was a member of the American institute of homeopathy, and of the Western Massachusetts homeopathic society. Dr Collins was an attendant at the Episcopal church. He was twice married, first to Miss Julietta Bliss of North Wilbraham, who died in January, 1855; and in November, 1856, to Miss Mary J. Graves of this city. He leaves a widow and five children,—Mrs Edward C. Southworth, a son of 19, George D. Collins, two daughters of 15 and 11 years of age, and an infant son.

Springfield Republican
May 14 1884

DEATH OF DR. HENRY A. COLLINS.

The death of Dr. Henry A. Collins, which occurred at his home on Maple street, this morning, removes a man who, as citizen and physician, has held a prominent position in this city and community for many years. Graduating at the Yale medical school in 1850, Dr. Collins began the practice of his profession at Conway and three years later came to this city, where he very soon took a leading place among the physicians of his school. He was not educated as a homeopathic physician, but was induced to adopt that practice by watching the treatment of cholera cases while pursuing his medical studies at New Haven. When he came to Springfield the late Dr. Swazey was the only homeopathic physician here, and the time was singularly favorable for a young man of energy and skill to gain a strong professional foothold. The deaths of Dr. Gray and Dr. Smith in 1853 left many families without a physician, and Dr. Collins's practice increased rapidly and steadily until he held the same relative position among homeopathic doctors in this city and vicinity that the late Dr. David P. Smith held among allopathic physicians at the time of his death. No man who has ever practised medicine in Springfield attracted and attached his patients to him more strongly than has Dr. Collins, and his death is a sore personal bereavement in very many homes where he was the trusted and welcomed family physician. In his treatment of cases he was quick in perception and instant in action. He seemed instinctively to discern the nature of the disease and he lost no time in adapting his treatment to the gravity of the case in hand. How any man could attend to so many patients as he did was always a marvel, but he was enabled to do it by his quick and rapid professional perception and by his iron constitution which carried him through year after year of hard work. Though never what could be called a robust man he had great capacity for work and very large endurance. When Mr. O. H. Greenleaf went to Europe a year or two ago he was very anxious to have Dr. Collins accompany him, and the doctor looked wistfully at the promised recreation, but finally felt obliged to decline it and devote himself to his patients.

Dr. Collins has long been a familiar figure about our streets, usually driving at a rapid rate and very seldom being seen on foot. He was very fond of horses and was always interested in trotting, and his own rapid driving was not only a necessity from his large practice but served as his recreation. Dr. Collins's illness had been of about five months' duration. The last day he was out, and we believe also during his last professional visit, he remarked to a patient: "I am ill enough to be in bed." His strong

constitution held his disease at bay for weeks and his recovery was confidently expected, but little by little the disease gained ground until his constitution yielded and the power of resistance was overcome. Beginning with a cold, he suffered later from internal inflammation which resulted in abscesses and finally developed into marasmus caused by blood poisoning.

Dr. Collins was a native of South Hadley, and would have been 58 years old August 27, next, having been born in 1826. He was the son of Henry Collins, but his father died when he was quite young and he was brought up by his grandfather, Josiah White. His course of study preparatory to his medical course was at Williston seminary, Easthampton, where he was a fellow student with Henry M. Parsons, afterward pastor of the First church here for a number of years. Dr. Collins was twice married. His first wife was Juliette Bliss, daughter of Jesse P. Bliss of Wilbraham. She was a bride when Dr. Collins settled here and lived but a short time after that. His present wife was Mary J. Graves, daughter of the late Martin Graves. Two children, named for their parents, died in infancy, and five survive their father, three daughters and two sons. The eldest child is Mrs. Edward C. Southworth, and the others are George D., aged 19, Julia, aged 15, Henrietta, aged 11, and an infant son. When he first came to Springfield Dr. Collins lived on Court street. Afterwards he had his residence and office over what is now Smith & Murray's store. Then for a long time he lived on the north side of Elm street, a short distance west of the First church, and for the past 10 years or so he has lived on Maple street next north of the South church. During his first years here he attended the North church, but since his marriage his church connection had been with Christ church.

Dr. Collins will be very much missed in professional and social circles. He has been much sought for for many years in critical and dangerous cases, and his death at the maturity of his medical experience is a decided loss to the community. He was a generous, open-handed man with a hearty good will about him that made and attached friends, and he will be greatly missed by his hosts of personal friends. His family will have the tender sympathy of our entire citizenship in the great bereavement which they have experienced.

The funeral will be held at Christ church at 4.30, Thursday afternoon.

Union. May 13 84

COLTON, D ALPHONSO

My full name is *D. Alphonso Colton*
I graduated at *Rush* - Medical College, in the year *1853*.
My present address is *Chicago* county of *Cook*.
State of *Illinois* where I have resided since *1852* -
Previous to that time I practised in _____
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1854* at *Chicago Ills.*



Dr. D. A. Colton, of Chicago, died at Hahnemann Hospital October 17. The Doctor was formerly professor of anatomy in Hahnemann Medical College. He was a graduate of Rush Medical College, but soon saw the error of his ways and became a homœopath. The Doctor had passed his seventieth birthday. So mild and gentle was he in his manners that he had not an enemy among men. Beebe, Cook, Small, Smith, Colton, and thus the old guard are quietly passing away.

Med Vis
Nov 1891

Chicago May 20th 1867

Dr. Geo. E. Balch & others
Com. Wm. ^{into} 20th Session
Am. Inst. Hom.

Mass.

As requested
by your circular just rec^d,
I send you my name
and address.

Allow me to express my
regrets at not being able
to attend the meeting of
the Institute.

Hoping the session may
be a very interesting one
I subscribe myself

Yours Fraternally
D. Alphonso Colton

Chicago Ills.
Office Rooms 20 & 21,
Reynold's Block

Residence 494 Michigan Avenue,

COLTON, GEORGE

Name in full

George Colton M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Barre Vermont

Graduate (or ~~Licentiate~~) of

New York Univ. Med
College

COLTON, G. W.

Dr. G. W. Colton, in searching for a location, concluded such a beautiful and thriving town ought to support *one* homœopathic physician, if it could *five* allopaths, and he came to Woodstock, as he said, "*to stay*, business or no business." During the first *six months* he did not have a single call. But he *staid* there, and soon business came to him, and now it is one of the best homœopathic fields in the State. (vh) WC

COLTON, HENRY ELDRIDGE



Dr. Albert Colvin studied under Dr. H. A. Houghton, of Keeseville, his native place, and attended medical lectures at Burlington, New York, and Cleveland, finally graduating at the latter place. He moved to Burlington in 1872, and has succeeded in building up a good practice with prospects of a steady increase. He is a man of good natural abilities and great perseverance.

W.C.

COMINS, JAMES BROOKS

JAMES BROOKS COMINS, Ph. B., Springfield, Massachusetts, was born in Stafford Springs, Connecticut, October 19, 1871, the son of William Andrew Comins, a carriage manufacturer of Stafford Springs, and Julia Louise (Brooks) Comins. Dr. Comins attended the Stafford Springs high school, graduating in 1888, and Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, graduating in 1892. In 1896 he graduated with the degree of Ph. B., from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. He studied for the medical profession in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, taking the degree in 1899. Since graduation has been in the practice of his profession in Springfield. He has held the offices of assistant surgeon to the Hampden Homœopathic Hospital, Springfield, president of the Western Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society and medical examiner for the Knights of Honor. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Western Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Chi Psi fraternity of Wesleyan University, and of the Winthrop Club, Springfield. August 25, 1903, Dr. Comins married Miss Ada Bertha Bragg of Braggville, Massachusetts. One child has been born to them, Alice Bragg Comins, January 22, 1905.

King Vol 1v



COMPTON, JOSHUA AUGUSTINE, M. D., of Muncie, Indiana, was born in Bradford, Steuben county, N. Y., February 26th, 1835. He commenced the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. G. C. Hibbard, of Springville, Erie county, N. Y. He attended his first course of lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1864-'65. Occupying the summer months in the practice of medicine at White's Corner, Erie county, N. Y., he went to Cleveland, Ohio, in the fall, and graduated in the spring of 1866, at the Western Homœopathic College. On May 1st of that year, he commenced the practice of medicine at Muncie, Indiana, where he has been successful. He is a member of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy, having joined it on the 22d of May, 1867, the day of its organization, and has been Vice-President since 1868. He was a member of the Western Institute, until it merged into the American, and he became a member of the American Institute in 1869.

COMPTON, JOSHUA AUGUSTINE

JOSHUA AUGUSTINE COMPTON, Indianapolis, Indiana, was born in Bradford, New York, February 26, 1835, son of Reuben and Catherine (Rhoades) Compton. He is a graduate of the Bradford Episcopal Seminary, of Bradford, New York. His medical preceptor was Dr. G. L. Hibbard of Springville, New York. He attended the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1864-5 and was graduated at the Western Homœopathic College, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1866. He practiced at White's Corners, New York, in 1865; at Muncie, Indiana, from 1866 to 1873, and in Indianapolis since 1873. He was vice-president of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy from 1870 until 1876, inclusive, and its president in 1887, and was the moving spirit in its organization in 1867. He was also a member of its board of censors until 1902. He is a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, ex-member of the International Hahnemannian Association, honorary member of the Erie County Homœopathic Medical Society, and a member of various branches of Masonry. He married Mary Rhodehamel in 1887.

King Vol IV



COMSTOCK, ALBERT LEE, M. D., of Mount Kisco, West Chester county, N. Y., was born in the town of Butternuts, Otsego county, in that State, December 12th, 1802.

His father was a farmer, one of the pioneers of the eastern part of the State, having emigrated thither from Lynn, Conn., in 1801. He was the third of what was afterwards a large family. In his boyhood, he attended school during the winter, and worked upon the farm in the summer. Deciding early upon a professional life, and knowing that he could not depend wholly upon his father for aid in the necessary preparation, he resolved to attain his object by his own exertions. Entering the village academy, for several months he walked a distance of six miles every day, and then boarded himself in order to secure the more time to his studies. At eighteen he chose the medical profession, for which, on his father's side, there seemed to be a strong natural taste; having two uncles physicians: Dr. John Comstock, of Hartford, Conn., widely known as the author of works on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy; and Dr. Joseph Comstock, of Rhode Island, also author of works on scientific subjects. Two brothers—one older and

one younger—also studied and practised medicine. In his twenty-first year, he graduated at the Geneva Medical School, then located at Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., and began practice in Delaware county. He married when twenty-four, and in 1827 removed to Bath, Steuben county. After ten years of most successful practice, he established himself as a wholesale druggist in New York city. Becoming interested in the system of Hahnemann, he watched its dawn in this country with close attention, and after careful observation of, and research into, its principles and workings, entered upon its practice in 1857, in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1864, he removed to Mount Kisco, West Chester county. At the advanced age of seventy he is actively and successfully engaged in all the duties of his profession.

Dr. Comstock is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which his father was a deacon for thirty-five years. He was a staunch Whig

during the existence of that party; a strong anti-slavery advocate; one of the first to join in the organization of the Republican party; and is an advocate of progress in every department of life, and interested in all that can benefit his country and his race.



Dear Doctor

DEC 6 1892

Dr A. L. Comstock

died May 13th 1876

Respect Yrs

E. J. Miller

Watkins Ave 5792

Name in full

Albert Lee Comstock

P. O. Address in full

Mount Kisco, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Geneva College, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

My full name is

I graduated at

Medical College, in the year

My present address is

county of

State of

where I have resided since

Previous to that time I practised in

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year

at





COMSTOCK, THOMAS GRISWOLD, M. D., M. A. O., of St. Louis, Mo., was born in Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y., July 27th, 1828. His parents were both natives of Lynn, Conn. He removed to St. Louis in 1847, and studied medicine under the late Dr. J. V. Prather. Afterwards entering the Medical Department of the St. Louis University, he obtained his degree of M. D. on March 1st, 1849. Immediately after graduating he commenced the study of homœopathy, and began to practise it in the autumn of 1850. In the winter of 1851, he went to Philadelphia, attended lectures and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Returning to St. Louis he resumed practice with such success that he had little rest day or night.

Early in 1855, he went to Europe, where he remained two years, studying medicine under the ablest professors in Vienna, and visited most of the great capitals, and obtained from the University of Vienna, after a rigid examination, the degree of M. A. O.—*Magister Artis Obstetriciæ*—being the first American to pass an examination before that faculty.

In 1857, he returned to St. Louis, resuming his practice with even greater success than before. He was appointed Professor of Midwifery in the Homœopathic College of Missouri, also in the St. Louis College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, which positions he retained for several years, and has been Senior Attending Physician at the Good Samaritan Hospital for the past thirteen years. During the late war he received but declined the appointment of Surgeon of the First Division of Enrolled Militia of Missouri. In 1862, he married Miss Eddy, of St. Louis.

Dr. Comstock has always been a very hard student. He is an accomplished surgeon, and as a practitioner has been one of the most successful in St. Louis. His practice is very large and remunerative; and though for the past four years he has always been absent during the summer, he can invariably resume his former position on his return. For several years past he has made obstetrics and diseases of women and children rather a specialty.

T. GRISWOLD COMSTOCK, M. D. Ph. D.

SINCE the death of the beloved, lamented Walker, Dr. Comstock is, from every consideration of age, professional work and social and professional character, the nestor of homœopathy in the west and south. He came to St. Louis in early manhood, and has ever and always proven faithful to the home and city of his adoption. His professional career has embraced all the elements of a conspicuous success in income, amount of business and professional standing. He began and prosecuted his studies to the point of graduation in the St. Louis Medical College; afterwards graduated in Old Hahnemann; and then supplemented the whole by protracted and repeated studies in the best educational establishments in Austria and Germany. He has accumulated one of the largest private libraries in the city; is still a close hard student; and every now and then slips away from professional work for a rest and attendance upon a post-graduate course. At the late Denver convention he lacked a half vote of election as annual president, with little or no effort of his own, and very little systematic work of his friends; so great was their confidence in his popularity and his eminent fitness for the place. He has ably represented us in a world's congress of physicians; is oft ex-president of our local society; ex-president of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy; emeritus professor of obstetrics in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri; consulting physician to the St. Louis Childrens free hospital; a member of Tuscan Lodge of Masons; a member of the St. Louis Club; a communicant of Dr. Schuyler's Epis-

copal church; a pronounced prohibitionist; votes the Republican ticket every time; and is a prompt attendant and active worker in all our society meetings, whether local or general. Altogether Dr. Comstock is a substantial citizen of which St. Louis people may well be proud.

St. L. J. H. M.,
Dec. 1894

In this year, 1849, Dr. T. G. Comstock graduated at the St. Louis Medical College, old school. Soon after he attended lectures in Philadelphia, and then went abroad, to pursue his medical and surgical studies in France and Germany one or two years, and after his return to St. Louis began the practice of homœopathy. Very soon he became a prominent and leading representative of our school, doing much by his practice and by his pen to keep up the good work begun, and to advance its respectability and popularity. He has long stood deservedly high, both professionally and socially, and has long since achieved a fortune and a national reputation, second to none in the land. He has occupied the different chairs of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in the colleges here, and could do so now if he would accept the position. He has been, and is now, one of the chief workers in putting homœopathy here on its present lofty pedestal; he is still in the prime of life, and daily engaged in the arduous practice of his chosen profession. In 1872 he made a second trip to Europe, accompanied by his wife, and every summer makes a trip to the seashore, the mountains, or the lakes, for recreation. He has probably the largest medical library and choicest selection of valuable books of any physician in the West.



Ithaca, May 31 1887

Dr A. M. Smith
New York

Dear Doctor

I find that it will be impossible for me to be present at the meeting of the 'Annu Institute', June 5th. Owing to illness I have not been able to finish the history of Homoeopathy in St. Louis, as you suggested.

In your list of St. Louis physicians, please add the names of Dr. D. Geyer, Dr. R. A. de Witte, and Dr. S. T. Starkey.

Hoping that you will have a very large and interesting meeting I remain

Yours very truly
J. C. Lemmon

Hom Recorder Nov 1902

A silver loving cup was given to Dr. T. Griswold Comstock, of No. 3401 Washington avenue, by his fellow-homœopathic physicians, about fifty of whom visited him without warning at his home last night. Doctor Comstock recently returned from the East. Dr. James A. Campbell, in presenting the cup, dwelt on the fact that Dr. Comstock was graduated at Philadelphia in 1853, and from the University of Vienna in 1857, but got his start in the old Jesuit College in St. Louis, at Tenth street and Washington avenue. Dr. David N. Gibson offered poetic sentiments, and then as the loving cup was passed around each guest said a few kind words. Dr. Comstock, in responding, referred to the motto: "Qui non proficit deficit," which means, "who does not progress goes backward," and touched on the progress of Homœopathy.—*St. Louis Republic.*

A timely and well merited honor was that conferred upon Dr. T. Griswold Comstock by the Senate of Seniors.

Dr. Comstock because of enfeebled health has been unable to attend the Institute for several years, though for a long period he was one of its most active and energetic members and rarely failed to attend a meeting; it was therefore somewhat of a surprise when that grave and dignified body recommended to the Institute that Dr. Comstock be chosen as the Honorary President for the coming year. This recommendation was at once adopted and Dr. Comstock was unanimously chosen as our Honorary President, and a telegram announcing this fact was immediately sent him.

Clinical Reporter

Hom News *EDITORIAL.* June 1891

DR. THOMAS GRISWOLD COMSTOCK, whose excellent picture we publish in this number of the News, was born at LeRoy, Genesee county, New York, July 27, 1828. His parents, Lee and Sarah Comstock, were natives of Lynn, Conn., and his mother was a lineal descendant of one of the English Pilgrim families that came over in the Mayflower. Young Comstock, after finishing his education at Le Roy, removed to St. Louis and studied medicine with the late Dr. J. V. Prather, one of the founders of the St. Louis Medical College and one of its first professors. Under the tutelage of Dr. Prather, Comstock entered the medical department of St. Louis University, and in March, 1849, received his degree as M. D. Immediately after graduation he began to investigate Homœopathy and formed the idea that it was superior to the Old School treatment. In 1851 he went to Philadelphia, and after having attended lectures graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He then returned to St. Louis to resume practice and met with flattering success. But as he still regarded himself a student he went to Europe a year later and spent some time at the medical schools of Berlin, Paris and Vienna. In Vienna he remained two years, and was given the title of Master in Obstetrics. In 1857 Dr. Comstock again returned to St. Louis and resumed practice, and although he had adopted the homœopathic system, he became noted for his liberal eclecticism, which willingly accepted all that seemed good in medicine. During the war he was appointed Surgeon of the First Division E. M. of Mo., but declined the appointment. For twenty years he has been Physician to the Good Samaritan Hospital. He is a frequent contributor to medical journals, and up to this day and date a wide-awake, hard-working student who never gets too tired to learn. Comstock is a man of broad intellect, very conservative views, yet liberal in thought he exercises charity where differences begin. His library is probably better than any physician's in the city, and it abounds not only in medical works, but in choice and rare works in all languages, especially English, French, German and Latin, in all of which the Doctor is proficient. As a physician he is the very embodiment of free "thought," who

could not possibly be contented with any one system of medicine. At present he is President of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy. In one respect the Doctor is a unicum. If he feels the need of rest and change, he consigns his patients to some one else, drops all things and runs off to Europe, where he gathers all points of interest in medical knowledge and then returns quietly to resume at once his large practice, and here he has a curious run of luck, for his clients will return to him invariably as soon as he shows up.

Hahn Mo
Dec 1902

A silver loving-cup was given to Dr. T. Griswold Comstock, of St. Louis, Mo., by his fellow-homœopathic physicians, about fifty of whom visited him without warning at his home September 18, 1902. Dr. Comstock recently returned from the East. Dr. James A. Campbell, in presenting the cup, dwelt on the fact that Dr. Comstock was graduated at Philadelphia in 1853, and from the University of Vienna in 1857, but got his start in the old Jesuit College, in St. Louis, at Tenth Street and Washington Avenue. Dr. David N. Gibson offered poetic sentiments, and then, as the loving-cup was passed around, each guest said a few kind words. Dr. Comstock, in responding, referred to the motto, "Qui non proficit deficit," and touched on the progress of homœopathy.

Dr. T. Griswold Comstock.

Honorary President of the American Institute of Homœopathy and one of the best known physicians of the country, died at his home in St. Louis on December 1st, at the advanced age of 84. He had practiced medicine sixty years, and fifty-six of these were devoted to Homœopathy. He was a surgeon in the Civil War, and held many high offices in the homœopathic school. He was graduated from Hahnemann College of Philadelphia in 1853. He received the honorary degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy from St. Louis University. He was a whole-souled, genial gentleman with a host of friends.

Med Cent'y Jan 1910

OBITUARIES

Dr. T. Griswold Comstock, one of the best known homœopathic physicians in the country, died December 1st, at his home, after an illness of about a year from Bright's disease. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Marilla E. Comstock, who for many years was locally noted as head of the Humane Society. Dr. Comstock, though 84 years of age, was until his recent illness quite active.

He was born in Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y., July 27, 1825, and attended the select and high schools there. In his early youth he came to St. Louis and studied medicine under Prof. Dr. J. V. Prather, one of the founders of the old St. Louis Medical College, now the medical department of Washington University from which he graduated in 1849. He also was

graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine in 1853 from the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. A year afterwards he received the degree of Master of Obstetrics from the University of Vienna, Austria.

Dr. Comstock was through life an indefatigable student, as was evidenced by the honor St. Louis University conferred upon him in 1883 by giving him the honorary degree of master of arts, and three years later in 1886, the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy. He received like honors from many institutions, and was awarded honorary diplomas from several medical colleges.

When the Civil War broke out the scientist turned patriot by becoming a surgeon of the First Missouri Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, under Gen. John B. Gray.

For thirty years he was first physician of the Good Samaritan Hospital.

When the Children's Free Hospital was organized he was at once selected as chief of staff, which position he held up to the time of his death.

He contributed many excellent articles to the medical journals chiefly upon the subject of Obstetrics. Homœopathic bodies throughout the country recognized him as a student and thinker. Last year he was unanimously elected as Honorary President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which he had been a member since 1866.—*The Clinical Reporter*.

Jl Am Inst Hom Jan 1910

Dr. Thomas Griswold Comstock was born at Le Roy, Genesee County, New York, July 27, 1828.

His parents, Lee and Sarah Comstock, came to New York from Connecticut.

His mother was a lineal descendant of the English Pilgrims that came from England in the Mayflower.

His father was a soldier during the War of 1812. His uncle, Dr. John Comstock, of Hartford, Connecticut, was the author of Comstock's "Philosophy," "Geology" and "Chemistry," standard text books in popular use in the schools of fifty years ago. He was also a surgeon during the War of 1812.

Dr. T. G. Comstock's early education was acquired in the schools of Le Roy. In 1844 he came to St. Louis, and studied medicine under Dr. J. V. Prather, one of the founders of the St. Louis Medical College, and one of its first professors in surgery. This college afterwards became the Medical Department of the St. Louis University, which Dr. Comstock entered in March, 1849, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Immediately after graduation he began to investigate the merits of Homœopathy, and formed the idea that this treatment of some diseases was superior to the old school, and in 1851 he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

He returned to St. Louis, and began the practice of medicine with very flattering success, but, regarding himself still as a student, went to Europe a year later, and spent some time in the schools of Berlin, Prague, London, Paris and Vienna.

After a rigorous examination before the faculty of Vienna he was admitted to the degree of Master of Obstetrics.

In 1857 he returned to St. Louis and resumed his practice. Although he had adopted the homœopathic system of treatment, he became noted for his conservatism, or rather eclecticism, and easily adopted what seemed to be good in both systems.

During the Civil War he was appointed surgeon of the First Division of Enrolled Missouri militia.

He was a man of wide and varied reading in every field of thought, and was very proficient in many languages. He had one of the finest medical libraries probably in the West.

Although a general practitioner, his specialty was gynæcology. He was early connected with the Good Samaritan Hospital, and was consulting physician for many years. He was president of the medical staff of the St. Louis Children's Hospital since that institution was founded, and, although this institution has now passed under the management of the Washington University, yet its high standing and efficiency are both a result of the hard work done by the medical staff and the reputation which it made for the good work amongst the poor children of St. Louis was largely due to the disinterested work of the medical staff from its very inception, and no one on the staff was more earnest and active in their endeavors in this direction than was our lamented Comstock, and so, on December 1, 1909, passed on, this one, the last of the old guard, and those of us who remember him with so much affection cannot help but call to mind at the same time those other brilliant workers of the early days of St. Louis. We think of Drs. E. C. Franklin, G. S. Walker, D. R. Luyties, S. B. Parsons, and Wm. Collison, as amongst those, who in the beginning, along with Dr. Temple, so safely maintained the practice of homœopathic medicine in the front rank and secured for it the recommendation in St. Louis which has never been excelled, and to-day has not been equalled.

For many years Dr. Comstock was one of the regular attendants at the sessions of this institution, and it is only the last few years that his presence has been missed, and then solely because his failing health and strength prevented his attendance. All of us, I am assured, sincerely mourn his loss, one of the hardest workers in the medical profession.

May he receive the reward which his faithful, honorable life so justly entitles him to.

Jl Am # Inst Hom Nov 1910 W. JOHN HARRIS.

"Even for the dead I would not bind
My soul to grief—death cannot long divide,
For is it not as if the rose had climbed
My garden wall and blossomed on the other side?"



DR. T. G. COMSTOCK,

Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.

COMPLIMENTS OF
ST. LOUIS JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY,
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.



COMSTOCK, T GRISWOLD

T. GRISWOLD COMSTOCK, St. Louis, Missouri, was born July 27, 1827, in Le Roy, New York, son of Lee Comstock and Sarah Calkins his wife. His immediate ancestors were Americans, but on the paternal side the family originates from Carl von Komstohk, a baron of the German empire, who with other nobles was implicated in the "Von Benedict treason"; they escaped and fled to various countries, Carl von Komstohk finding a resting place in Wales, from whence the family of Comstock in Connecticut and Rhode Island originated. The orthography of the name was changed from Komstohk to Comstock. The family has a coat of arms with the Welsh motto, translated: "Not Wealth but Contentment." On the maternal side Dr. Comstock is descended from the "Mayflower" colony, his grandfather, Dr. Daniel

Calkins, a noted practitioner of East Lyme, Connecticut, who died in 1797, being one of the seventh generation. Dr. T. Griswold Comstock's early education was acquired in the best schools of his native town, and his medical education was begun in 1847, when he matriculated in the St. Louis University, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1849; and was supplemented in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, now the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1851. He also attended post-graduate courses for seven years at the St. Louis University, from which institution he was granted the degree of master of arts and doctor of philosophy. He spent the years of 1855-57 in Vienna, and after studying diligently took an examination (in German) and received the degree of master of obstetrics or doctor of midwifery from the University of Vienna. The honorary degree of M. D. was conferred on him by the Chicago Homœopathic College, the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery and the Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco. Dr. Comstock commenced the practice of medicine in St. Louis, where he has continued more than forty-five years and where he is held in

high esteem. He has been professor of obstetrics and at the present time is emeritus professor of obstetrics in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri. In connection with his practice and professional work he is consulting physician to the St. Louis Children's Free Hospital, and president of the medical staff of the same institution. He is a senior of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and one of its ex-vice-presidents. He has made frequent visits to Europe and pursued post-graduate studies in the clinics of the London, Berlin and Vienna hospitals. During the last forty years he has contributed numerous papers on obstetrics and gynecology to various medical journals, and now, after a long and useful professional life, he is seeking to retire from active practice and

take rest "*in otium cum dignitate*." Dr. Comstock married Marrilla H. Eddy, October 21, 1862. They have no children.

King Vol 1V

1851
March 3

T.G. Constock



TRAYMORE HOTEL CO

O.S. WHITE, PREST.

HOWARD WHITE JR., MGR.

T.T. GILLINGHAM, SECY. & TREAS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE

Atlantic City, N.J. July 21st 1902

Dr C. Mohr Registrar
Bakermann Med. College of Philadelphia.
Dear Doctor

It is my wish to be registered as a
qualified practitioner in Michigan. My
friend Dr. Corlies of the State Board of Health,
of Michigan, residing at Saginaw, Mich, informs
me if I will obtain a certificate from your
college, that I am a graduate of the Hom. Medical
College of Pennsylvania, that this will be suffi-
cient evidence, without sending to him my diploma
Dr. Van Lennep who is stopping at this hotel ad-
vised me to apply to you. I graduated in 1852 or
1853 - I am spending the holiday term here -
If you will kindly send me the certificate to
care of Traymore Hotel, I will be
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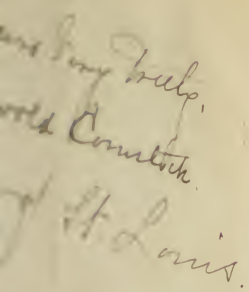
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greatly obliged.

Yours Very Truly,
T. Griswold Comstock.

of St. Louis.

St. Louis



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TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.

D.S. WHITE, PREST.

HOWARD WHITE JR., MGR.

T.T. GILLINGHAM, SECY. & TREAS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE

Atlantic City, N.J.

190

Belleters, if they request it, I will send
them a certificate from the St. Louis
University, from whom I hold the
degrees of A.M., and Ph.D.

Your attention to this
matter will greatly oblige

Yours very Sincerely
T. Griswold Cornstock

COMSTOCK, WILLIAM CARPENTER

WILLIAM CARPENTER COM-STOCK, Baltimore, Maryland, was born in Lockport, New York, in 1871. He studied for his profession in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1896, and since that time has been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine, which is limited exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. Dr. Comstock has held the appointments of associate professor in the Southern Homœopathic Medical College, and eye and

ear surgeon to the Maryland Homœopathic Hospital. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Maryland State Homœopathic Society and the American Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society.

King Vol 1V



ONANT, JOSIAH, M. D., of Great Falls, N. H., was born in Dudley, Worcester county, Mass., on June 2nd, 1832. His primary education he received in his native town, but when he had reached his twelfth year, his father removed to Worcester, where he became a pupil in the city high school. On leaving school, his father being poor, it was necessary he should at once do something towards his own support. He was accordingly placed in a machine shop, and in time became a proficient machinist. Possessed of an adventurous spirit and seeing in the West a better chance of making money, he left home, in 1851, and was away some six or seven years, during which time he worked at his trade and accumulated some means. Having always cherished a taste for the medical profession, he returned East, and, in 1859, proceeded to Boston, where he placed himself under the tuition of Dr. Greene. After laying a foundation of sufficient solidity, he attended lectures in Philadelphia, and graduated as a homœopathic physician, in 1865. He immediately returned to Boston and opened an office on Elliot street, but he found it uphill work making his way in a large city. In the following year, therefore, he removed to West Boylston, Mass., where he found many friends. Two years later his father died of apoplexy at the age of seventy-two years, and then he began to contemplate a further removal. After looking around for some time, he decided upon settling in Great Falls, where he opened an office in February, 1869, and where he now resides. He found it a strong allopathic town, but its prejudices against homœopathy gradually melted away before his earnestness and success, and he now possesses a flourishing practice.

Dr. Conant is a man of far more than average perseverance. In spite of many obstacles he has fought his way into a good position in the ranks of a learned profession, having had at no time since a mere lad any other dependence than his own exertions. Considering his opportunities there are few practitioners so well read in the literature of medicine, as there certainly is none who gives to it a more

entire devotion. In the discharge of his onerous duties he is indefatigable, never neglecting nor slighting any case that comes under his charge. His kindly manners and genuine sympathy render him a favorite with all his patients.

My full name is *Joseph L. Luzzatt*
I graduated at *Eclectic* Medical College, in the year *1864*
My present address is *Green Hall* county of *Stafford*
State of *Ala* where I have resided since *Feb/69*
Previous to that time I practised in *West Babylon, Mass*
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1868* at *W. Babylon*



CONARD, GEORGE McCLELLAND

GEORGE McCLELLAND CONARD, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1867, son of Benjamin and Caroline Schuyler Conard. In 1892 he graduated from the Philadelphia

College of Pharmacy, then took up the study of medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, and graduated from that institution in 1895, with the degree of M. D. Since graduation he has practiced in Philadelphia. He is a member of the Philadelphia County Homoeopathic Medical Society and of the Germantown Medical Club.

— King Vol 1V

CONARROT, THOMAS H

THOMAS H. CONARROE, M. D.,
833 NORTH 26TH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 10/13

Prof. Chas Froh M.D.
Dear Doctor

Under date

Apr 24 I sent you check for
supplies sold in Hist. Embly &
Evot. Reports together with
statement of Stricker

I have not received as yet -
a receipt. Will you kindly
advise me whether this reached
you safely & oblige
yours truly
Thos Conarroe

97-51



ONDELL, WILBUR RICE, M.

D., of Springfield, Ills., was born in that city on 8th January, 1849.

He acquired his literary education chiefly at the Springfield High School, from which institution he graduated in 1868.

For a year after the completion of his academical course he was engaged in teaching a district school at a short distance from his birthplace. Relinquishing this position, his tastes led him to seek an enlarged sphere of usefulness to his fellow man, and in April, 1869, he resolved to devote his future years to the study of medicine. After attending a full course of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at that institution.

He made his debut as a practitioner at Petersburg, Menard county, Ills., in the month of April, 1872, and remained there until November following, having been successful in his practice there. Thence he repaired to Virden, in the same State, where he sojourned but a short time. He finally concluded to remove to his native city, of which he is now a resident, and where he has acquired the reputation of a prudent medical adviser.

Dr. Condell holds to the following principles, viz.: "*that homœopathy rests on a logical induction from certain facts in nature; but that its sphere cannot be precisely defined from our present knowledge: that exclusiveism, or the servilely following of any man or men in medical questions, is unscientific and unworthy of the physician. That true eclecticism is a correct principle, and while it will lead us to adopt homœopathy, it will also lead us to adopt much that is not homœopathy, yet not contrary to it. That while we may make rules to regulate the dose, yet they must be susceptible to modifications, according to the varying conditions and idiosyncrasies of the patient.*"

GONDON, EDWARD H



Edmund R. Cameron

Boston



Edmund A. Condon

1885

CONDON, LEVI Z



Genl. L. Conroy

Vol 2 Chap 3 (1850-1852) 27
Balt.

CONGOSTO, JOSE

CONGOSTO INTERVIEWED.

HE BELIEVES THE PROBLEM OF CUBA'S FUTURE A DIFFICULT ONE.

IT IS SOCIAL RATHER THAN POLITICAL

HE SAYS THERE ARE NO RECONCENTRADOS LEFT.

New York, Sept. 28.—Among the passengers who arrived to-day on the steamer City of Washington from Havana were Dr. Jose Congosto and Captain Fred. Sharp, of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company. The City of Washington brought forty-one cabin passengers and a small cargo, composed chiefly of cigars and tobacco.

Dr. Congosto will sail for Havre on the French Line steamer October 1. Captain



DR. JOSE CONGOSTO
[Photograph by Gutekunst.]

Sharp was greatly pleased to learn that the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa had been floated and taken to Guantanamo. He thinks the collier Merrimac, sunk in Santiago harbor, can be floated.

The Future of Cuba.

Dr. Congosto said: "The evacuation of Cuba by Spain is a matter of time, but when I left Havana everything was pro-

gressing well. I do not care to enter into all the reasons for the delay, but one of the principal causes is the fact that we have over 6000 sick, who must be taken care of and cannot be left behind.

"The problem of the future of the island is a difficult one, and I have studied it without prejudice, and as a result of this study of years I believe that it is a social problem and not a political one. Of course, politics will enter into the solution, but the great question is how to bring the most prosperity and the greatest happiness to the people of Cuba. It is probable that there will be a large emigration to the island, and this emigration may assist in solving the problem. Of course, a difficulty will be met in view of the dangers of fever and the climate."

No Reconcentrados Now.

Dr. Congosto was asked as to the condition of the reconcentrados. "There are no reconcentrados now," he answered, with a smile.

"What has become of them?" was the question.

"They're gone."

"Where?"

"God knows," was the reply.

"Do you mean to say they are all dead?"

"That probably explains it better than I can. It is a subject which I prefer not to discuss."

When asked as to the establishment of a new navy for Spain, Dr. Congosto said: "Spain is still a great country, and she ought to have a great navy—and probably will."

The Fall of Santiago.

Discussing the fall of Santiago and the surrender of General Toral, Dr. Congosto said: "There were brave soldiers at Santiago, and if their leader lacked courage he deserves to be punished. Santiago should not have fallen as it did, and if Toral had not entered into negotiations with the enemy it is likely that there would have been a different story to tell to-day. It is not true that the Spanish army there lacked supplies and ammunition, for they had plenty of both which they turned over to the Americans. If Toral had pushed forward instead of retreating towards the city, he certainly would have caused a repulse. These are things which he will have to explain."

Dr. Congosto hopes that, when his duties on the Paris Peace Commission expire, he will resume his consular service.

A Released Prisoner.

Mr. Ventor von Hollenstein, an American citizen, and a member of the German Red Cross Society, who had been in prison several months in Havana, charged with complicity in the insurrection of the Cubans, was also among the passengers on the City of Washington. He was released during the first part of the present month. He is crippled and sick from the harsh treatment he received.

Edgar Sept 29
1908

MRS.
T. BURNET
BALDWIN



W A A GAVE ALL THE SKIN ON HIS TO SAVE THE LIFE OF AMERICAN WOMAN.

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doctors cut off
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ght, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)
TO, former secretary of the Captain-General
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"GABLE HALL"
THE BALDWIN'S GREAT COUNTRY SEAT FROM PHOTO.
AT EDGEWATER ON THE DELAWARE.

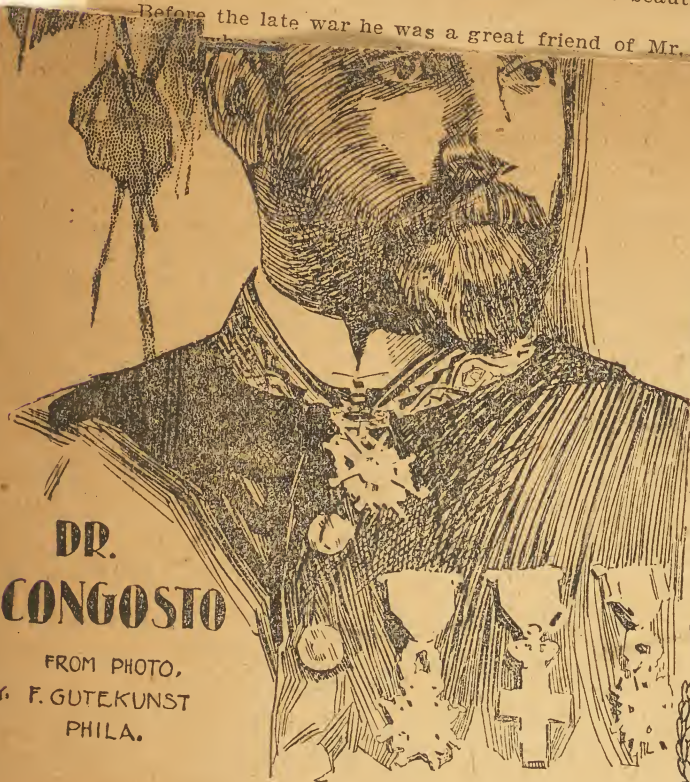
**MR.
T. BURNET
BALDWIN**

WHO GAVE ALL THE SKIN ON HIS ARMS TO SAVE THE LIFE OF AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)
DR. JOSE CONGOSTO, former secretary of the Captain-General of Cuba, now the chief adviser of the Spanish Peace Commissioners in Paris, shortly before the sinking of the Maine, let doctors cut off the skin from his arms to save a beautiful American woman's life.

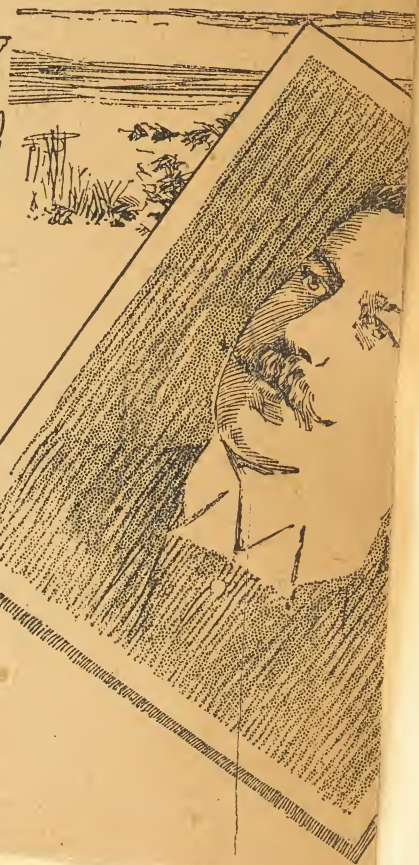
Before the late war he was a great friend of Mr. and Mrs. Burnet

mat. He received his early training in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Madrid. He speaks English, French, German and Italian admirably and with an accent that only makes his conversation more fascinating. He has an excellent tenor voice and a great repertory of songs. He is handsome and gentlemanly.



**DR.
CONGOSTO**

FROM PHOTO,
BY F. GUTEKUNST
PHILA.



T. Burnet Baldwin.

That was before the war, but not before the condition of Cuba threatened it.

Dr. Congosto is considered one of the ablest members of the Spanish diplomatic service. As the chief secretary of Captain-General Blanco, he was the highest Span-

he bore on his brawny arms the scars had suffered for an American woman.

He was denounced by American politicians and newspapers as an abettor of murderers, but he could have shown deep red scars on his arms and said:

"I suffered that for one of your women—Spanish or American?"

Dr. Congosto is a man of remarkable varied accomplishments. He was graduated in medicine and then became a di-

WHO GAVE ALL THE SKIN ON HIS ARMS TO SAVE THE LIFE OF AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

DR. JOSE CONGOSTO, former secretary of the Captain-General of Cuba, now the chief adviser of the Spanish Peace Commissioners in Paris, shortly before the sinking of the Maine, let doctors cut off the skin from his arms to save a beautiful American woman's life.

Before the late war he was a great friend of Mr. and Mrs. Burnet Baldwin, who are possessed of millions and well known in New York society, but live now at Edgewater Park, near Philadelphia.

One evening when Dr. Congosto was at her house Mrs. Baldwin upset a lamp. She was terribly burned. The surgeons pronounced that her recovery was impossible unless a large quantity of healthy skin should be grafted on her wounds. Dr. Congosto, with the chivalry of medievalism, offered to let the skin be taken from his arms, and this was done.

After the peace Dr. Congosto visited the Baldwins at Gable Hall, on his way from Havana to Paris, and was royally entertained by the family.

mat. He received his early training in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Madrid.

He speaks English, French, German and Italian admirably and with an accent that only makes his conversation more fascinating. He has an excellent tenor voice and a great repertory of songs. He is handsome and stalwart.

In the course of his diplomatic duties Dr. Congosto came to America. Here he made many friends, conspicuous among them the Baldwins. His gift of singing sentimental songs in passionate Spanish tones made him an interesting addition to society.

One evening he was at the Baldwins' house. He was asked to sing. Mrs. Baldwin went toward the piano in order to accompany him. As she did so she upset a tall lamp. The burning oil ran over the floor. Without hesitating or reflecting Mrs. Baldwin stamped on the flames. They set fire to the mass of lace and drapery that formed part of her evening dress. In an instant she was a blaze of fire.

Mr. Baldwin smothered the flames with his hands, and in doing so was severely burned.

When the fire was at last put out Mrs. Baldwin was carried away, suffering terribly. The doctors at first thought she would die, and for several weeks her life was in suspense. At last with the best of medical attention and constant nursing she recovered from the first shock of the burning.

When this stage was reached the doctors found that there were great patches on her left leg, on which the skin refused to grow. These endangered her life, and at best would make it a prolonged misery. This is a common result of severe burning.

The doctors decided that the only thing that would restore Mrs. Baldwin to health would be a skin-grafting operation. A large quantity of skin from a strong, healthy young person was needed, and the operation would be a severe one for the loser of the skin.

Mr. Baldwin promptly offered to submit himself to the knife, but the doctors found that he was not wiry and strong enough to supply the quality of skin needed to insure the success of the operation.

Then the chivalrous Dr. Congosto came



HEN the American Peace Commissioners in Paris receive

dilatory and refractory notes from the Spanish Commissioners, they may find it interesting to remember that they were written or inspired by a Spaniard whose arms were scarified to save an American woman's life.

Dr. Jose Congosto, former secretary of the Captain-General of Cuba, and now one of the most obdurate diplomatic opponents of America, once gave his skin to save the life of Mrs. T. Burnet Baldwin.

That was before the war, but not before the condition of Cuba threatened it.

Dr. Congosto is considered one of the ablest members of the Spanish diplomatic service. As the chief secretary of Captain-General Blanco, he was the highest Span-

ish civilian in Cuba. He was the Captain-General's right hand, and really directed his policy.

Mrs. Baldwin is the wife of T. Burnet Baldwin, a member of the Union, Manhattan, Tuxedo and New York Yacht Clubs. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are very well known in New York society. She was a Miss Dillon. At one time they had a house on Madison avenue, but latterly have spent most of their time at their country place at Edgewater Park, N. J.

The handsome, able and accomplished Dr. Congosto was at one time Spanish Consul in Philadelphia and was a great friend of the Baldwins before the Spanish-American war.

When the Maine was destroyed by murderous design in Havana Harbor, and 260 brave American sailors were sent to their death, Congosto was the guiding hand of Spanish Government in Cuba. When war broke out he was one of the most formidable defenders of Cuba. All the time he bore on his brawny arms the scars he had suffered for an American woman.

He was denounced by American politicians and newspapers as an abettor of murderers, but he could have shown the deep red scars on his arms and said:

"I suffered that for one of your women. You laugh at Castilian chivalry, but did you ever submit to the knife for any woman—Spanish or American?"

Dr. Congosto is a man of remarkably varied accomplishments. He was graduated in medicine and then became a diplo-

to the rescue. He had been a constant inquirer after his hostess's progress, and Mr. Baldwin told him of the sad situation in which affairs were. The Spaniard immediately offered to let the necessary cuticle be taken from him. The husband was startled and at first hesitated to agree to the proposition. Congosto pleaded with him.

"Come, Baldwin," he said. "I will give you my skin in the first place for friendship. I will also do it to cement the ties between America and Spain. I will share my flesh and blood with you to show how I would love to see our two nations united."

"I am young and strong," and this operation is nothing to me. I am a trained surgeon and I know just what it is. The operating table has no horror for me. It is a fascination."

The eloquent Dr. Congosto persuaded Mr. Baldwin. The doctors looked at the Spaniard and pronounced him just the man whose skin they wanted. He was strong and in perfect health.

The operation on Dr. Congosto took place immediately. It was performed by Dr. C. V. Vischer, of the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, one of the most eminent surgeons in that city.

Dr. Congosto did not take ether. The surgeon first made a long cut in the left arm and began deftly slicing off the skin with his knife. The blood flowed, but Dr. Congosto did not wince. He made cheerful remarks. After as much skin as was safe had been taken from the left arm, the surgeon turned to the right—for Mrs. Baldwin's wounds required a great quantity of skin.

Dr. Congosto was laid up for a few days and then returned to his task of cementing the friendship between Spain and America.

His unique tokens of friendship were applied to Mrs. Baldwin's wounds in the usual way. The Spanish skin was grafted satisfactorily on American flesh. Mrs. Baldwin gradually grew better. Her life and health were saved.

Then the Maine was blown up and war followed. Doubtless, Dr. Congosto reflected how useless had been his personal effort to cement the friendship of Spain and America, but doubtless, also, he was too chivalrous to regret it. In Havana, he did his best to uphold the interests of his country, and aided the incomparable Blanco in presenting a roseate Spanish version of the war to the world.

At San Juan and El Caney American bayonets performed wholesale operations on Spanish skins, and no permission was asked. It was just and necessary, but to Dr. Congosto it seemed an evil return for his willing sacrifice of skin.

Then peace was made and Dr. Congosto was summoned from Havana to Paris to take part in the negotiations. He came by way of the United States, in order to embark on one of the transatlantic steamships at New York.

On his way he paid a brief visit to his friends, the Baldwins. Their house is at Edgewater Park, a beautiful place, some fifteen miles up the Delaware River from Philadelphia. The Burnet place is one of the finest there. On one side is the broad river, and a quarter of a mile the other way is the high road. From the latter two broad driveways sweep up to the house, past broad lawns and clumps of old trees.

At the depot he was met by the Baldwins, who had, naturally, nothing but affection for this Spaniard. As he was stepping into their carriage, Dr. Congosto noticed two Americans, whom he had known before the war. He turned to shake hands with them, but they were ultra-patriotic and showed him their backs. He dined royally with the Baldwins and then hurried on to Paris.

Afterward—perhaps in order to explain why she had been so friendly to a Spaniard—Mrs. Baldwin told some of her neighbors what he had done for her.

Dr. Congosto is now in Paris, attached as an adviser to the Spanish Peace Commissioners. He has supported them in their attempt to saddle the United States with the Cuban debt and has prompted the swift removal of public property from Cuba by the Spanish.

He holds views as a Spaniard which all right-minded Americans must condemn, but they will also recognize his noble and chivalrous self-sacrifice for an American woman.



HEROIC SACRIFICE TO SAVE A WOMAN'S LIFE

Sum. Times Nov. 20-1898
DR. JOSE CONGOSTO BARED HIS ARMS TO THE SUR-
GEON'S KNIFE TO RESTORE MRS. BURNET
BALDWIN, OF THIS CITY, TO HEALTH.

Phila Times Nov. 20, 1898

The American nation as a whole have very little use for Dr. Jose Congosto, the avowed leader and head of the Spanish Peace Commission, which is now pursuing such dilatory and refractory methods in the pending peace negotiations now in progress between this country and Spain. This diplomat of the Spanish Commission, formerly Secretary of the Captain General of Cuba, and now one of the most obdurate and scheming opponents of America, is, however, chivalrous to a fault. And it is on account of this self-same chivalry that his name is loved and revered in at least one American family and by one American woman, who possibly owes her life and at least her present health and well-being to his wholly uncalculated and unexpected act of baring himself to the surgeon's knife and allowing large portions of his healthy skin to be grafted upon numerous severe burns received by her. This occurred eight years ago, and may possibly be remembered by a few people at the present time. Then it created widespread interest.

Dr. Congosto is a man of remarkably varied accomplishments. He graduated in medicine and then joined Spain's diplomatic staff, receiving his early training in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Madrid. He speaks English, French, German and Italian admirably and fluently and with an accent that makes his conversation all the more pleasant. In addition to this, he possesses a fine tenor voice which incidentally caused the happenings of the facts below enumerated:

In his early diplomatic duties Dr. Congosto came to America and for many years was the Spanish Consul in this city. He became well known socially here, and was entertained by many of the best families, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Burnett Baldwin.

One evening, while visiting them, he was requested to sing some passionate and sentimental Spanish love songs and was about laughingly to comply. Mrs. Baldwin went to the piano to accompany him and just before reaching that instrument upset a tall lamp, which spilled its contents over the

floor and immediately ignited the carpet. Without an instant's hesitation and without thinking, Mrs. Baldwin trampled upon the conflagration, and in an instant her whole body was enveloped in flames. Mr. Baldwin succeeded in smothering them with his hands, and was severely burned, but before the flames subsided his wife was severely and at the time it was thought fatally burned. However, with skillful nursing she pulled through, and then came the question of grafting upon her body some perfectly healthy skin to replace that ruined by the blaze. The doctors decided Mr. Baldwin was not strong enough to supply the quantity of skin required to insure a successful operation, and at this juncture Dr. Congosto, who had been a constant visitor to see how the injuries were progressing, stepped in and insisted that the operation be performed and his skin be taken for the purpose. Mr. Baldwin at first demurred, but upon Dr. Congosto's pressing upon him his claims as a friend and assuring that the operation would not inconvenience him in

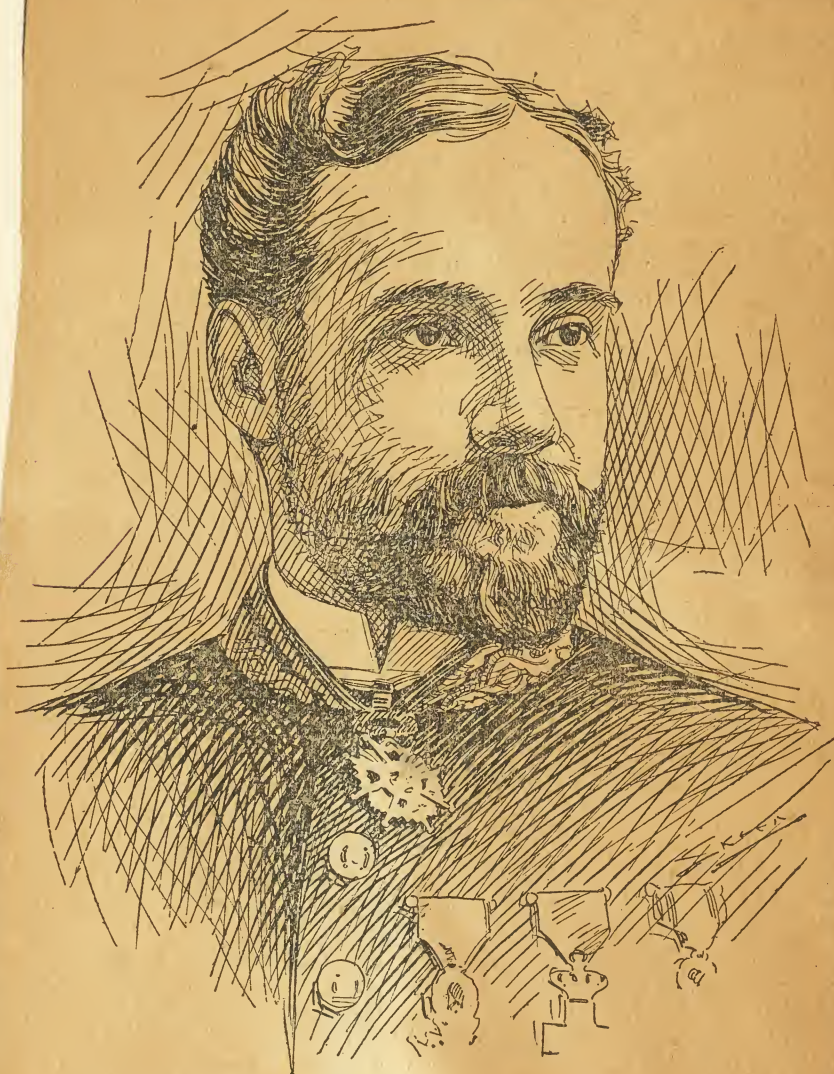
the slightest, he, at last, prevailed upon them to perform the operation.

It was immediately performed by Carl V. Vischer, a surgeon of the Hahnemann Hospital, and was a great success, Mrs. Baldwin recovering entirely from the effects of the burns.

And this is how Dr. Congosto could, if he would, bare his arms and show where he voluntarily and freely gave his cuticle to restore to health one of the race who have just finished a war with his people and who are now hurling maledictions at his head for so skillfully delaying and endeavoring to obtain better terms of peace for Spain.

Phila Times

1898



DR. JOSE CONGOSTO

DR. CONGOSTO GOES TO CUBA

Spain's Consul Here to be First Civil
Officer on the Island.

HE INDICATES A NEW POLICY

Suggests That Mildness Will Take the
Place of Violence and That
American Interests Will
be Protected.

It is now definitely known that Dr. Jose Congosto, who for the past twelve years has been the representative of the Spanish government in Philadelphia, most of the time as Consul, has been appointed Secretary General of Cuba, the highest civil officer, and will sail on Saturday next from New York in the steamer Mexico to enter upon his most important duties.

He will assist General Blanco, the new Governor General, in bringing order out of chaos, pacifying the island under the new regime, and endeavoring to save the island to Spain, while at the same time conciliating aroused American sentiment.

Dr. Congosto, who is to take this prominent part in the future affairs of Cuba and the United States, has in many important ways aided the Spanish government and especially Senor de Lome since the Cuban troubles began. He has known more and found out more about the filibustering expeditions than anyone else, and it is largely through his agency that the United States government has spent about \$2,000,000 and been kept on the qui vive looking out for supplies and aid supposed to be sent from here to help the Cubans, who are struggling for liberty.

It has long been known in consular and diplomatic circles that Dr. Congosto was an able man, and his work in Philadelphia has emphasized it. He has been second only in importance in this country to de Lome, of whom some of the diplomats say that he "managed to keep the State Department at Washington excited all the time."

Anyone looking at Congosto would know at once that he was a Spaniard of Spaniards, though his English training (part military) and long American residence have modified much those Moorish and Castilian tenden-

cies of Spaniards of his type, though many of his friends remember how to oblige a lady of his acquaintance who had been burned he had a number of strips of skin removed from his person and transplanted successfully to take the place of that lost by his friend.

He was born in Madrid and in Paris was educated at the famous College of St. Stanislaus, where the late King of Spain, Alfonso III., was also educated with him. Stanislaus is a militant saint and the college is expected to turn out soldiers and statesmen. He is a little over 40 years of age. Afterwards he went to the University of Madrid, his tuition being seven years in each.

One of his lifelong friends has been Segismundo Moret, the present Secretary of Colonies (which, according to Spanish tradition, take in most of the United States), who has several times been Secretary of State. When young Congosto was getting the finishing touches of his education in London, Moret was Secretary of Spanish Legation there.

After some service in the Foreign Office in Madrid he went to Portland, Maine, an interesting point, where he remained four years as Vice Consul, served as Consul in French ports a few years and then came to Philadelphia.

Dr. Congosto is very enthusiastic and does not hesitate to say that "things are going to be different in Cuba." While he does not use the words "reversal of policy" all he says seems to be in that line.

"I am a doctor, you know," he said yesterday, "and I am going there to my duty and cannot diagnose the case until I get there. Be assured of one thing and do not hesitate to say that I will be fair to all, and will be the representative of a liberal policy

extended by the mother country Spain to the people in Cuba. I shall certainly not be unkind to Americans, for I hold the people of the United States in the highest esteem. I will be glad at all times in the future as in the past to welcome representatives of the press and will hold nothing back from them that they properly should know. I think the people of Philadelphia at least know from my twelve years' experience among them that I am an honest man, and I will try to be honest in my dealings with the affairs of this unfortunate colony. I know it is a difficult task to deal with Cuba at this stage, but I am going—though I will not entirely give up the Consular service, taking my place therein again whenever the Cuban question is settled."

In a cablegram received yesterday by Dr. Congosto, the Spanish Colonial Secretary states that the Madrid and other papers, without exception, praised his appointment, even those opposed to the government, and said that he was the man expressly fitted for the present conditions. Anyhow he seems to have the confidence of both parties in Spain. Philadelphia will lose a good Consul and Cuba will get an able secretary.

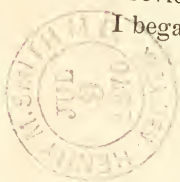
DR. CONGUSTO, the Spanish consul at Bordeaux, has been made an officer of the Legion of Honor by the French Government. Dr. Congusto is a homœopathic physician and president of the Homœopathic Society at Bordeaux, although he does not practise medicine. He studied medicine and homœopathy at Philadelphia while Spanish consul in the City of Brotherly Love.

CONKLIN, CHARLES RODGERS

CHARLES RODGERS CONKLIN, New York city, New York, born Albany, N. Y., February 28, 1874; graduated M. D., Albany Medical College, 1899, and from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1901.

CONLEY, DAVID H

My full name is *David H. Conley*
I graduated at *Cleveland* Medical College, in the year *1868*
My present address is *Maples* county of *Ontario*
State of *New York* where I have resided since *April 1868*
Previous to that time I practised in
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1868* at *Maples Ont. Co.*
N.Y.



CONNELL, B F

Death of Dr. B. F. Connell.

Dr. B. F. Connell, one of the oldest homeopathic physicians of the country, died at his home, 3230 N street, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Connell had practiced medicine for the past fifty-four years. He was originally from Canton, Ohio, but had made his home for the last sixteen years in Washington, where he had practiced constantly until within the past year, during which time he had been an invalid, confined at all times to the house, and for the past five months to his bed. His illness was caused by overwork during the recent epidemic of grip. Dr. Connell was seventy-five years old. The funeral will take place to-morrow at Oak Hill Chapel at 10 o'clock a. m.

Washington Post
June 15, 92

RALPH
CONNELL, ~~SARAH~~ WARDLAW

RALPH WARDLAW CONNELL, Omaha, Nebraska, was born in Schroon Lake, Essex county, New York, August 5, 1859, son of David Connell, D. D., a graduate of the University of Edinburgh (Scotland), and Mary Dickey, his wife. He attended district schools in various towns in Vermont, the high school at North Troy, Vermont, and the State Normal School at Plymouth, New Hampshire, after which he taught school four years. He began preparation for the medical profession under the direction of his brother, Robert D. Connell, M. D., then of Richwood, Ohio, and now of Columbus, Ohio, and attended Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, from 1878 until 1880, and again in 1881-2, being graduated with the M. D. degree in the latter year. The year 1880-81 was spent in Richwood, where he succeeded his brother in practice; he returned there in 1882 after graduation, remained two years, and since 1884 has been engaged in general practice at Omaha, with special attention to abdominal and orificial surgery. In Chicago he pursued Dr. E. H. Pratt's course in orificial surgery in 1893, 1894 and 1895; he also did post-graduate work in the hospitals and clinics of New York city in 1898. Dr. Connell is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Nebraska State Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he was president; he served as president of the Omaha Homœopathic Clinical Society two terms; is a member of and supreme medical director for the Royal Achates; medical examiner for and member of the W. O. W. and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and medical examiner for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company;

he also is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Degree of Honor, and an ex-member of the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society. He married Katherine Elizabeth Walsh, December 25, 1899, and their children are: Herbert J., Robert D., James Earl and Regina Connell.

King Vol 1V

CONNELL, ROBERT DICKIE

ROBERT D. CONNELL, M. D.

Stricken with apoplexy at the bedside of a patient who had just given birth to a baby boy, May 31st, 1908, Dr. R. D. Connell, equally well known as homœopathic physician and public-spirited citizen, breathed his last on the porch where he had been taken in the hope that fresh air would revive him, before his wife and daughter could reach his side.

Dr. Connell was born in Cowansville, Canada, of Scotch parentage, Aug. 7, 1850. His father, David Connell, was a Congregational minister, a faith which the son embraced.

He was educated in the Seminary at Newbury, Vt., and received his medical training at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and Pulte Homœopathic Medical College, where he received his diploma in 1879. He began the practice of his profession in Richwood, but came, 29 years ago, to Columbus, where he has since resided.

In 1873 Dr. Connell married Miss Ruth Jackson of Galion. Besides the widow, one daughter, Miss Laura J. Connell, special teacher of German in the Twenty-third Street and Garfield Avenue schools, survives.

For two years beginning in 1882 Dr. Connell had charge of the poor work in the city. Working in conjunction with his friends in council he secured the adoption of the system of transfers now in use on the Columbus street cars—drawing up the scheme which was advocated in the Council—started the agitation which resulted in the paving of Buckingham St. around the barracks and the building of fences there, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the construction of the central relief sewer in Long St. In everything that tended toward the betterment of various phases of municipal life he devoted all his energies, sacrificing convenience and time that he might serve the city. He preferred, however, to remain in the ranks of the private citizen.

Dr. Connell was a member of the First Congregational Church, as are his wife and daughter. Besides these, Dr. Connell is survived by two brothers, W. J. Connell, lawyer and ex-congressman, and Dr. Ralph W. Connell, a homœopathic physician, both of Omaha, Neb.; by two sisters, Mrs. Edward Sanford of St. Louis, and Mrs. M. E. Haskell of Columbus; by a niece, Miss Margaret Haskell, and two cousins, Mrs. M. M. Reed and Miss Annie Connell of Columbus.

Dr. Connell joined the American Institute in 1901, was a member of the Columbus Homœopathic Medical Society, and a 32nd degree mason.

A I H 1908

—Ohio State Journal.



ROBERT D. CONNELL

ROBERT DICKIE CONNELL, Columbus, Ohio, is a native of Cowensville, Canada, born August 7, 1850. His father, Rev. David Connell, was a graduate of Edinburgh University and a clergyman of the Congregational church. He was a son of James Connell, who at one time was a leading merchant of Montreal. James Connell married Elizabeth Bryan. Mary Dickie, wife of Rev. David Connell and mother of the doctor, was born in Glasgow, Scotland. Dr. Robert D. Connell is a brother of Ralph W. Connell, M. D., a homœopathic physician of Omaha, Nebraska, and Mrs. Lillie M. Tenney, M. D., a homœopathic physician of Oakland, California. He acquired his literary education in the public schools of Vermont, Massachusetts and

New York, following the itinerary of his father's pastoral work; and he also was a student in Newbury Seminary, Newbury, Vermont. He took up the study of medicine under the direction of the late Dr. A. E. Keyes of Mansfield, Ohio, and later entered the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, where he attended upon the session of 1872-73, and where also he took the surgical and anatomical prize for proficiency in those departments. He was licensed to practice by the Union Homœopathic Medical Society, and then established himself at Richwood in Union county, Ohio, in April, 1873, and was the first homœopathic physician in that county, where he built up a large practice which he left to his brother who read medicine with him. In February, 1879, he took his degree in medicine from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, and then settled for practice in Columbus, where he has since lived, and where he is the oldest homœopathic physician in continuous practice. Dr. Connell is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Columbus Homœopathic Medical Society, and an ex-member of the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society. He is a 32d degree Mason, member of all subordinate bodies of the craft, and a member of the Knights of Honor and of the American Insurance Union. He married, November 13, 1873, Ruth Ellen Jackson at Galion, Ohio. Their daughter, Laura J. Connell, is a graduate of the Ohio State University and a special German teacher in the Columbus public schools.

King Vol IV



CONNOLLY, PETER JOHN, M.

D., of Des Moines, Io., was born near Carlow, in Ireland, on the 4th day of July, 1815. His parents were of the farming and commercial class, and not burdened with any pretensions to royalty. He continued under the guardianship of his mother, who was a lady of culture and refinement, and a firm and devoted adherent to the holy Catholic Church, till he had reached the age of thirteen years, when he was transferred to the care of his uncle, the Rev. Francis Haly, parish priest of Kilcock, county Kildare, and who was afterward made bishop of the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, for the purpose of preparing him for the priesthood, for which holy calling, his mother and friends had long intended him, and which they were desirous to have him embrace with the zeal and piety appropriate to that high vocation. But subsequent developments in his youthful career, forced his friends to the painful conclusion, that he did not possess enough of the spirit, and "sobriety of the Gospel" in fee simple, to warrant the assumption that he was divinely ordained to save souls. Since nature had failed to endow him with a very eminent fitness to administer holy unction to the souls of dying men, as the next akin, it was deemed advisable to put him to the study of medicine, thinking, albeit, if he could not save their souls, he might perchance their bodies.

With this purpose in view, he was sent to an academy in Kilcock, where he entered upon the study of Latin, Greek, and other kindred studies, preparatory to his medical course.

This was more in accordance with his personal desires and inclinations, and he entered upon these preliminary studies with a new-born zeal and interest. Here he diligently applied himself for three years, when

he was sent to the College of Tullon, county Carlow, where he spent three more in the prosecution of his classical and mathematical studies; attending also lectures on medical topics. From thence he went to Dublin, and placed himself under the instruction of the eminent Dr. Highland, with a view to further

preparations for entering upon his professional career. But after spending a short time in Dublin, the "Divinity that shapes our ends," drifted him to America; where, in 1833, after a very narrow escape from shipwreck, he landed, a green and unsophisticated Hibernian, bareheaded, without money and without friends. Under these trying circumstances, the conviction was not slow in dawning upon his mind, that the advantages of the past must immediately be turned to some practical use. Seemingly under the inspiration of the advice of the late lamented Horace Greeley to young men, to "go west," young Connolly, during the fall of the same year, turned toward Ohio, where he arrived in a financial condition altogether unenviable.

During the winter he was variously employed, but the following summer, fortune wreathed her smiles for him, and he was engaged as a teacher in the public school. This seemed to him a "God-send" indeed; as it relieved him of a drudgery, for which neither nature, inclination, nor experience of former life, had prepared him. He entered upon the duties of this school with the bright hope of a glorious success, and a better future, resolving to make every effort to please all of his patrons.

But alas! at the close of a seven months' term, he found that he had not rendered satisfaction to any of them. He had, however, fifty dollars in money, and his religious experience epitomized in the "charity that is not puffed up."

The next winter he was employed in a neighboring district, in Tuscarawas county. He entered this school, determined first of all to please himself, and in so doing, he had the eminent satisfaction of pleasing his many patrons, in whose estimation he was a prodigy of learning, and he came out with flying colors.

During this term he employed every spare hour with his medical studies. He became deeply interested in homœopathy. He obtained Jahn's old "Manual," and Dr. Hering's "Domestic Practice," together with a case of one hundred remedies, half-drachm vials, of the thirtieth potency, at a cost of

fifty dollars. After carefully studying the instructions of these venerable teachers, and further preparing himself with unremitting diligence efficiently to enter upon the duties of the medical profession, he commenced the practice of homœopathy. About the year 1863, he removed to Des Moines, Ia., where his professional labors have been attended with remarkable success. *During his thirty-eight years in the active practice of homœopathy, he has found it to be indeed a "multum in parvo," worthy of, and establishing its highest claims. Thoroughly wedded to his profession, he exults that the fabled mustard seed has grown to be a prolific tree; and, "Junius" like, shall be content to rest in the shade.

CONNER, D. WILMOT

Deaths of Other Pennsylvanians.

At Wilkesbarre, Dr. D. Wilmot Conner, one of that city's most prominent physicians. He was born in Bloomsburg, Pa., and graduated in 1880 from the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.

Sidger, Jan 18, '99.

CONNER, VIRGIL WALTER

VIRGIL WALTER CONNER, Lansing, Michigan, born New Market, Randolph county, N. C., May 20, 1850; graduated B. A., Trinity College, Durham, N. C., 1870; M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1890; city physician and health officer, 1894, 1896 and 1898; commissioner of the poor, 1894 and 1898.

CONNETT, GEORGE CRAMER

GEORGE CRAMER CONNETT, Morristown, New Jersey, was born in Brookside, New Jersey, in 1865, son of Earl Fairchild and Cornelia E. (Thompson) Connett. He attended the district schools of Mendham township, Morris county, until 1881, and spent two succeeding years in the State Normal School at Trenton. He is a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, class of '91. In the

same year he began practice in Morristown. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Royal Arcanum. He married in 1891 Blanche Leona Kingsbury of Michigan, and has a son, Earl Fairchild Connett. King Vol. IV

CONNETT, JESSIE B

Notes and Personals. 1901
Critique June 15

Dr. Jessie B. Connett, of Skagway, Alaska, made THE CRITIQUE a call while in Denver. Dr. Connett has the only private homeopathic hospital in Alaska, and is the only lady doctor in that territory. The doctor has a very lucrative practice. During her residence at Skagway she made a trip, by dog team, to Dawson, 160 miles and return.

CONOLLY, JOHN J

N E Med Gaz June 1876
PERSONAL.

WE regret to announce the death, from pulmonary consumption, of Dr. John J. Connolly, of the Class of 1875, Boston School of Medicine, which took place on Sunday, the 16th of April. He was born in Boston, April, 1854, graduated at the Boston Latin School, had nearly finished a theological course at Boston College, when failing health compelled him to abandon his studies. He afterward attended a course of lectures at the Harvard Medical School, during which time his attention was called to Homœopathy. He was one of the earliest matriculants of the Boston School. He was a young man of great promise, and will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

CONRAD —Oct. 30, San Antonio, Tex., Lieut.
G. WALTER H. CONRAD, M. D., husband of
Edith Elizabeth Conrad and son of William
and Catharine Conrad, 3452 N. 8th st. Notice
of funeral later.

LIEUTENANT G. W. H. CONRAD
Lieutenant G. Walter H. Conrad, M. D.,
a member of the medical corps, died Tues-
day at San Antonio, Tex. Lieutenant Con-
rad was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William
Conrad, of 3452 North Eighth street, this
city. He is survived by his wife, Mrs.
Edith Elizabeth Conrad. Funeral services
will be announced later.

1917

G. Walter H. Conrad, M. D., 1888-1917. Dr. Conrad was a graduate
of Hahnemann of Philadelphia. He was affiliated with various homeo-
pathic societies of Philadelphia, the American Institute of Homeopathy,
also the O. O. and L. Society. Dr. Conrad was born March 9, 1888,
in Philadelphia. He died October 29, 1917, at Fort Sam Houston,
Texas. He was a specialist in ear, eye, nose and throat diseases, a
member of the staff of Women's Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia,
member of Dispensary staff of Hahnemann Hospital, 1st Lieutenant
of the Medical Reserve Corps of the U. S. Army and Examining Physi-
cian of the School of Military Aeronautics, Austin, Tex. **E. G. C.**

Jl A I H
Jan 1918

CONRAD, RUFUS

Dr. Rufus Conrad, a well known and successful Homeopathic physician of the negro race, died at his home in Louisville, Ky., on the morning of April 12, of apoplexy. Dr. Conrad was an unusually competent man in his profession and stood well with all classes. He read medicine intelligently and practiced it successfully, could trace medical terms to their Greek and Latin derivation and could speak, read and write German fluently. He had acquired a large practice and a nice home and was so well thought of in Louisville that the daily papers contained lengthy notices of his life and professional work and one of them presented a woodcut of him in connection with its announcement of his death. Dr. Conrad was a member of and regular attendant upon the Kentucky State Society and his papers and disputations were of a creditable order. He did good work for Homeopathy among his people and his deeds live after him.

Daily
Med
Cent'y
June 2d
1893
Med Cent
July
1893

CONSTANS, FRANK ELMORE

FRANK ELMORE CONSTANS, Brockton, Massachusetts, born Blue Earth, Minn., August 2, 1866; literary education, Carleton College, B. S., 1886; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1889.

CONSTANS, F ELMORE

F. ELMORE CONSTANS, M. D.
95 MAIN STREET,
BROCKTON, - MASS.

Dec 28, 1896

Dear Doctor

In 1887/8 I remember
in your lecture you gave us
a short sketch of Erysipelas
its cause also the criticism
aroused at that time on
acc of the suggestion by ~~Wm~~ Dr
Wood of the University
Recent Experiments have thoroughly
substantiated your theory
and I myself have just
successfully treated a case
of Parcoma with excellent
results with Wm. B. Coley's of N.Y.
Erysipelatous Toxin.

Yours truly

F. E. Constans M.D.

To Chas Mohr M.D.

Calif 1897.

CONWAY, THOMAS

Name in full *Thomas Conway*

P. O. Address in full *No 844 Franklin St
Phil^a Pa*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of *Graduate of
Homoeopathic Medical College
of Pennsylvania*



ONZELMAN, JOHN, M. D., of St. Louis, Mo., was born in Germany, in the district of Balingen, Wurtemberg, June 19th, 1823.

Though of limited means, his parents were highly respectable, his father being a prosperous farmer and also Mayor of a small town. Among his ancestors he counts the celebrated Gortz von Borlichingen, who flourished in the first half of the sixteenth century.

His primary education was received at the common schools of his native town. He received instruction in the higher branches at a private institute, at a gymnasium at Stuttgard, and the University of Tubingen. His medical education was continued in England, France, Holland and America.

Being dissatisfied with what he deemed the erroneous principles of allopathy, he temporarily abandoned the practice of medicine, resorting to the study of languages. Among other works that came under his notice was the "Organon" of Hahnemann, from which he obtained much new light, and became a convert to the new doctrine. He studied homœopathy in St. Louis, where he graduated in 1868, and since that time he has exclusively practised the new system.

In 1862, he accepted an appointment as Examining Surgeon in the militia. He has been much interested in politics, having been actively engaged in them whenever occasion offered. The cause of education was also very dear to him, and from 1862 to 1865, he held the office of School Director in St. Louis. In 1854, he was married, and has now a large family.

He has for many years occupied the chair of Theory and Practice and Diseases of Children, in the Homœopathic College of St. Louis. For these positions his abilities, acquirements and experience qualify him in an eminent degree, and have rendered him justly popular among his fellow practitioners and the entire community.

Though somewhat past the middle age, he still retains the perseverance, self-denial, and studious habits of his youth, by which he has been enabled to acquire eight or nine languages. In the years 1856-'57, he published,

in the town of Hermann, Mo., a German homœopathic semi-monthly journal, at his own expense; and in the years 1868-'69, he published the *Homœopathic Independent*, under the auspices of the homœopathic faculty of St. Louis.

IN MEMORIAM JNO. CONZELMAN, M. D.

An able physician and a good man has gone to his reward and another breach has been made in the homœopathic ranks. Dr. Conzelman had been in failing health for a year, and deeply as his death was regretted it was not unexpected. Born in Striechen, Wurtemberg, Germany, June 19, 1823, he received a liberal education at the Universities of Stuttgart and Tübingen. His medical studies were

subsequently pursued in England, France and America, to the latter of which countries he came in 1852. Adopting the theories of Hahnemann, Dr. Conzelman became a homœopathist and graduated from that school of medicine in St. Louis in 1868, since which time he has been in active practice till compelled to retire on account of his delicate health. In 1854 he married Miss Louise Graf, of Hermann, Mo., who survives him. He leaves nine children, five sons (one of whom is Dr. T. W. Conzelman) and four daughters. Dr. Conzelman was a man of fine literary attainments. He was editor of the *Homœopathic Semi-Monthly Journal*, and in 1868 and 1869 he published the *Homœopathic Independent* in this city. For many years he occupied the chair of Theory and Practice, and diseases of children, in the Homœopathic College of St. Louis. In 1862 he was appointed examining surgeon in the militia.

At a called meeting of physicians, held on the 4th inst., at the residence of Dr. Chas. Gundelach, to take suitable action in regard to the death of Dr. John Conzelman, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions of respect and sympathy, who reported as follows:

Resolved, That in the death of John Conzelman, M. D., the community loses a reputable and useful citizen, and the profession an active, faithful and esteemed practitioner.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sympathy and condolence in their present severe affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and also that they be published in the CLINICAL REPORTER.

Resolved, That the physicians present at this meeting attend the funeral in a body.

W. A. EDMONDS, M. D.;
CHAS. GUNDELACH, M. D., } Committee.
F. T. KNOX, M. D., }



COOK, ABIJAL PERKINS, M. D., of Hudson, N. Y., was born December 2nd, 1808, in Hyde Park, Dutchess county, N. Y. He is the son of Dr. George Whitfield Cook, who married a daughter of Dr. Abram Teller, of Hyde Park, N. Y. His grandfather was Colonel Ellis Cook, of Hanover, N. J. Having in his earlier life prosecuted his English studies, he entered the Academy at Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y., where he was graduated. In 1832, he commenced his medical studies with his brother, Dr. George W. Cook, in Hudson, and, in 1835, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y. He commenced the practice of medicine in Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y. Here he remained four years, then moved to Kinderhooft, in April, 1839, and, in May of the year following, went to Hudson, N. Y., where he became a convert to homœopathy.

Previous to this change in his views and practice, he had been a member of the Allopathic Society of Columbia county, N. Y., and in 1837 was appointed censor. At a meeting held in Boston, in June, 1847, he was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, was chosen President of the New York State Medical Society in 1865, and was elected permanent member of the same body in 1866. At the commencement of the war, he was appointed one of the United States Pension Examining Surgeons—a position which he retains. He is also Physician of the Board of Health of Hudson, N. Y. His long career has been alike honorable to himself, beneficial to the community, and valuable in the witness it has borne to the genial influence of the system of homœopathy.

ABIJAH PERKINS COOK, M.D., Hudson, N. Y.

This veteran member of the Institute was called to his rest September 23, 1884, after an honorable and useful career of seventy-six years. He belonged to a noted family of physicians on both the paternal and maternal side. His father, Dr. George Whitfield Cook, was a well known and reputable practitioner of Dutchess county, N. Y., and his elder brother, Dr. George W. Cook, of Hudson, was an eminent convert to Homœopathy in the early days of its struggle in this country, and one of the founders and most valued members of this Institute. His grandfather, Col. Ellis Cook, was a distinguished soldier in the war of the Revolution.

Dr. A. P. Cook was born December 2, 1808, in Hyde Park, N. Y. Much attention was given to his early education, and he duly graduated from that excellent institution, the Hudson Academy. His medical apprenticeship was passed under the direction and in the office of his brother George, who was then well established in the city of Hudson. In 1835 he graduated in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Fairfield, N. Y. The first years of his practice were spent in the neighboring towns of Chatham and Kinderhook. The conversion of his brother and former preceptor to Homœopathy, naturally awakened an interest in the subject in his own mind, and the question of its claims and advantages was much discussed by them. Finally, in order to acquaint himself more thoroughly with the principles of the new medical reform, he left Kinderhook, where he had already got a good foothold, and removed about 1840 to Hudson, and became associated with his brother as assistant, and, in a sense, again as a pupil. With such advantages, it is not surprising that he soon became satisfied of the advantages of the new treatment, and proceeded under the same judicious and capable adviser to qualify himself for a practical acquaintance with the details of its materia medica.

Two or three years later Dr. George W. Cook removed to New York, leaving his brother, the subject of this notice, in

sole charge of the large practice which they had gained, not only in Hudson, but including a wide district outside. This patronage he continued to hold, and even to extend, throughout the long course of his professional life. His quiet, sympathizing and encouraging manner towards the sick, together with the general success that attended his ministrations, secured for him a firm hold on the confidence of his adherents. Besides being a careful observer and discriminating prescriber, he was particularly noted for his attention to the details of accessory measures for the comfort and advantage of his patients.

He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy during the session of 1847, in Boston, and had therefore been on the honorary roll from an early date, and was, at the time of his death, one of its oldest members. He was formerly a frequent and interested attendant at our sessions, though seldom taking an active part in the discussions.

His influence in medical affairs was more evident in his own State, and particularly in the northern section of New York. In 1865 he was President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of that State. On all questions affecting the interests of our school in the Commonwealth, his effective efforts were always on the right side.

In the community where he was so long and so widely known, no man was held in higher estimation. Though repeatedly solicited to accept political nominations to office, he uniformly refused. Having once been elected alderman against his will, he did not decline the duties of the office. He was, however, for many years and at his death, a director and vice-president of the principal bank of his city. He also served for many years as United States Medical Examiner for Pensions.

Notwithstanding his devotion for so many years to his large practice, he enjoyed a fair degree of health until within a year or two of his decease. The death of his wife about that time, after 47 years of marriage, greatly affected him, and his physical energies gradually but perceptibly failed after that event.

Loss of muscular power and of the memory of recent events slowly progressed until general paresis supervened, and his life went out with quiet serenity. Except in regard to the most recent occurrences, his mind and judgment remained but slightly affected till near the end.

As might be expected, the departure of one so long and widely esteemed produced a profound impression in the community. The attendance at his funeral was unusually large, including not only the extensive circle of relatives, attached friends and grateful patrons, but many of his professional brethren of Hudson and neighboring towns without distinction of schools. The daily press of the city contained extended references to the loss the community had sustained by his death. The bank, with which he was so long connected, published an official minute deploring its loss, and justly characterizing the deceased as the "faithful guardian of the interests of the company, a skillful physician, a genial friend and a courteous gentleman."

A. I. H. 1885



COOK, CHARLES PERKINS, M. D., of Hudson, N. Y., was born in that place on March 17th, 1845. He is the son of Dr. Abigail Perkins Cook, of Hudson; grandson of the late Dr. George Whitfield Cook, and great-grandson of Colonel Ellis Cook, of Hanover, N. J., a distinguished soldier of the revolutionary war. On completing his earlier education, he entered Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., where, passing through the several classes, he graduated with honor. His tastes indicating continuance in the traditions of his family, he entered the office of his father, in 1864, to commence the study of medicine and surgery. Subsequently he became a pupil of Dr. H. N. Parrie, of Albany, and then of Jacob Berkley, M. D. (deceased), formerly Professor of Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of New York.

His studies extended through four years. He attended lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Albany, and graduated with distinction at the Homœopathic Medical College in the spring of 1868. He has made for himself a reputation as a gentleman of refined instincts, a successful physician, and a skilful surgeon. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the New York State Medical Society.

COOK, EDGAR BALDWIN

EDGAR BALDWIN COOK, Rochester, New York, born Rochester, January 10, 1882; graduated M. D. from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1903; interne Rochester Homœopathic Hospital, 1903-1905.

COOK, EDGAR PARSONS

EDGAR PARSONS COOK, Granville, Ohio, born in Delaware county, Ohio, March 25, 1867; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1897.

COOK, ELIHU GEORGE

DR. ELIHU GEORGE COOK.

Dr. Elihu George Cook died Wednesday at the Aberdeen Hotel. He was born in Oneida County, New-York, on April 26, 1817. He studied medicine at the University of the City of New-York. He became a homoeopathist, in 1844. He practised medicine successfully for many years in Buffalo and Chicago before coming to New-York. In 1843 he married Miss Susan S. Putnam, daughter of the late Stephen Putnam, of Chautauqua County. He was an ardent Abolitionist and Republican and a friend of Horace Greeley. His last illness was long and painful. He was extremely genial, and was beloved by all who knew him. He left a wife, two daughters and a son. His body will be taken to Buffalo for burial.

Tribune

Feb 11 1893

DEATH OF DR. E. G. COOK.

Dr. Elihu George Cook, one of the oldest practising homoeopathic physicians in the country, died in his apartments at the Aberdeen, Broadway and Twenty-first Street, yesterday morning, in his seventy-sixth year.

Dr. Cook was born in Oneida County, N. Y., April 26, 1817. He entered the Medical School of the New York University, where he studied for awhile under Prof. Valentine Marks, one of the best-known surgeons of his day. Becoming interested in homoeopathy through a cure in his own family, he left the New York Medical School before being graduated and went West, where he finished his studies under the guidance of the homoeopathist, Dr. John H. Grey.

In 1843 Dr. Cook married Susan S., the daughter of Stephen Putnam of Chautauqua County. His life was spent wholly in the western part of this State until 1876, when he went to Chicago. From there he removed to this city in 1882, taking apartments at the Aberdeen, corner of Broadway and Twenty-first Street, where he has remained ever since. Dr. Cook was present at the first application of chloroform in a surgical operation in this city. He made a special study of diagnosing disease, and was considered one of the most expert diagnosticians in the homoeopathic school.

Dr. Cook leaves a widow, one son, and two daughters, all adults. The funeral services, which are private, will be held at the Aberdeen at half-past seven o'clock to-night. The burial will take place in Buffalo.

Post 29

COOK.—On Wednesday morning, February 8, at his late residence, E. G. Cook, M.D., in the seventy-sixth year of his age.
Funeral private.
Interment in Buffalo, N. Y.

OBITUARY.

One after another the fathers of our school, the pioneers in a new and advanced therapeutics which infused that life and power into the medical profession through which it has won its most brilliant results, are passing from the field of their earthly toil to that hereafter where "the mortal shall put on immortality and where death is swallowed up in victory." Dr. ELIHU GEORGE COOK ended his earthly life in this city early in February at the age of 76 years. Dr. ALLEY died at his home in Moravia last month at the age of 91 years. Dr. ALONZO BALL, of this city, is still hale and hearty with a clear eye, an erect form and a vigorous intellect, at the age of 93 years, and Dr. LEWIS HALLOCK, who graduated in 1826, is still to be seen in his 90th year taking his daily rides and walks in the practice of his profession. As we stand by the new-made graves of the dead, or converse with the living, with what unction and truth can we repeat the words of Webster: "Venerable men, you have come down to us from a former generation. Heaven has bounteously lengthened out your lives that you may behold this joyous day." All these men participated in the early struggles of the new philosophy in this country, when courage was required to uphold convictions and stem the current of professional abuse, courage which was shown in that steady, persistent, intelligent work whose leavening power is seen in the more scientific teaching and practice of the whole medical world. Dr. Cook was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1817, and was one of the first graduates of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in the days when Frelinghuysen was chancellor and the immortal Mott and Draper were in the chairs of surgery and chemistry. In 1843 Dr. Cook married Miss Susan S. Putnam, of Chautauqua, who as a physician is respected and honored in her own profession, and as an author has endeared herself to thousands of her own sex. Dr. Cook was a careful student, a close observer; possessed of warm sympathies, a quick perception and a logical mind, he endeared himself to a large circle both in and out of the profession, to whom he left the rich legacy of an earnest, honest, loving heart and an untarnished name.

N Y Med Times Mar 1893

N Y Times OBITUARY. Dec 1895

MRS. E. G. COOK, M. D., well-known as an author and physician, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. F. Whitcomb, Milwaukee, October 31st, at the age of seventy-five years. Mrs. Cook was one of the first women in America to study medicine and adopt it as a profession, for which, in intuition, warm sympathy and logical thought, she had a natural fitness. For many years Dr. Cook had a large practice in Buffalo, and later in Chicago and New York, where she is held in loving and grateful remembrance by the many who have been the recipients of her skill and her kindness.

Name in full

Elihu Geo. Cook M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Box 3209 Buffalo N.Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Cleveland Ohio

attended University College Lectures 1846 & 7

Med Advance

PERSONAL.

Mar 1893

ELIHU GEORGE COOK.

Elihu George Cook, M. D., who died at his residence in New York city, on February 8th, was one of the oldest practising homœopathic physicians in the country and had been prominent in the State for half a century.

He was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., April 26th, 1817. He watched the building of the Erie canal, playing on its banks while they were being excavated, and witnessed the opening ceremonies. When nineteen years of age he moved to Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Not long after he became a medical student at the university of the city of New York, being present at the first experiment with chloroform as an anæsthetic.

When his studies were nearly completed he was converted to Homœopathy and continued investigations under the late Dr. John F. Gray, a distinguished pioneer in Homœopathy.

Dr. Cook continued through his long and studious life an ardent Homœopath and follower of Hahnemann.

In 1843 he was married to Susan S. Putnam, daughter of the late Stephen Putnam of Chautauqua Co. He settled in the western part of New York State, practicing in Buffalo and the adjacent towns until 1876, when with his family he moved to Chicago. The western climate not agreeing with him they returned to New York city in 1882, residing there up to the time of his death. Five years ago a serious illness came to him and since then he has been, at times, a great sufferer, but by the most careful treatment his life has been prolonged, and he has been able to do professional work. His vigor, hopefulness and cheer were remarkable in all of his years, and it was not possible to think of him as old. For years he has desired to undergo a surgical operation,

feeling that in this way his "one enemy" would be disposed of and his mind and body could then be devoted to the profession he loved so well. Few men at his age would have the courage to submit to an operation, and his family only consented when the last serious illness made it seem cruel to withhold the help he believed would come to him. His life was too far spent to rally, however, and he only lived a few days and these in terrible suffering.

He was a close student and a careful diagnostician. He was one of the first to advocate women as physicians and has always been an adviser and helper to his wife in her professional life.

In politics his sympathies were keen and he was an ardent abolitionist and then republican.

His wife, two daughters and a son survive him.

COOK, Mrs E G

Trib

OBITUARY.

1895
Nov 3 1895

MRS. E. G. COOK.

Mrs. E. G. Cook, a well-known New-York physician, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. F. Whitcomb, Milwaukee, Wis., on Thursday at the age of seventy-six years. Mrs. Cook was one of the first women in America to study medicine. She was the daughter of Stephen Putnam, and was born in Genesee County, New-York. Her mother being an invalid, she began early to use her natural talent for nursing. In 1843 she married Dr. Elihu G. Cook, and, recognizing her ability, he urged her to study medicine. She took her degree at the Cleveland Homoeopathic College. For many years she had a large practice in Buffalo, and later in Chicago. For the last ten years she had been well known in her profession in this city.

Entered into rest, October 31, 1895, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry F. Whitcomb, Milwaukee, Susan S. Putnam Cook, M. D., of New-York widow of Elihu G. Cook, M. D., aged 76 years. at Mr. Whitcomb's residence on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.
in Buffalo, N. Y.

COOK, ELIZA G



GEORGE W. COOK.

George W. Cook, M.D., was born at Hyde Park, Dutchess county, N. Y., May 21st, 1806. He was the second son of Dr. George W. Cook, and grandson of Col. Ellis Cook, of Hanover, N. J., who served in the Revolutionary War. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Abram Teller, also of Hyde Park, N. Y.

Dr. Cook commenced the study of medicine and surgery with Dr. Winfield, in the town of Crawford, Orange county, N. Y., and completed his term with Dr. Pomeroy White, of Hudson, N. Y.

He attended lectures at the old College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, where he graduated in 1828. He commenced the labors of his profession in the town of Stockport, Columbia county, N. Y., and continued there until the spring of 1836.

He began the practice of Homœopathy in 1838, two years after his removal to the city of Hudson, N. Y., where he remained until May, 1844; then removed to New York city, locating at 502 Broadway, and entered in a brief co-partnership of one year with Dr. Channing. He then practiced alone until 1848, when, finding his health failing, he formed another co-partnership, with Dr. Jacob Beakley, but his health becoming more feeble he left New York and returned to his brother, Dr. A. P. Cook, at Hudson, N. Y., in the spring of 1849, where he died on the 1st of October following, aged 43 years, 4 months and 10 days.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1870.

Geo^o W Cook M.D. was
borne at Hyde Park Dutchess
Co NY May 21. 1806. He was
the second son of Dr Geo. W. Cook
and grandson of Colonel Ellis
Cook of Hanover New Jersey
(who served in the Revolutionary war)
His mother was the daughter
of Dr Abner Teller, also of
Hyde Park, Dutchess County
NY. He commenced the
study of Medicine & Surgery
with Dr Winfield in the
town of Crawford, Orange
County NY & completed
his term with Dr Pomroy
White of Hudson NY.
He attended lectures at
the old College of Physicians
& Surgeons New York, and
graduated in 1828 H.E.

commenced the Labors
of his profession in the
town of Stockport Colum
City & continued there until
the Spring of 1836. He
began the practice of
Homeopathy in 1838
(Two) years after his removal
to the city of Hudson
N.Y. where he remained
until May 1844. Then
removed to New York
locating at 502 Broadway
& entered in a brief co-partn
-ship of 1 year with Dr Channing
continued practicing until
1848 he finding his health
failing he formed another
co partnership with Doct
Jacob Beakley, but his
health becoming more feeble
he left New York, and
returned to his brother

the Labors
season in the
at Port Columbia
and there until
1836. He
practice of
law in 1838
after his removal
of Hudson
he remained
1844. Then
New York
502 Broadway
brief co-partners
with Dr Channings
retiring until
during his health
formed another
with Doctor
but his
more feeble
York, and
brother

Dr A P Crook at Hudson
New York in the spring of
1849 & died in October
1st in the 44 years of his
age.

ISAAC
COOK, I ELMER

Name in full

✓

I. Elmer Cook M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Hanover Penna

Graduate (~~Licentiate~~) of



Horn Mch. College of Penna.

COOK, JOSEPH NOTTINGHAM

JOSEPH TOTTINGHAM COOK, Buffalo, New York, is a native of Ludlowville, Tompkins county, New York, born November 4, 1855, son of Rev. Philas G. Cook and Clarissa Columbia Tottingham, his wife, a descendant of English ancestry and of good old New England revolutionary stock; his grandfather, Abijah Wood, was a soldier of the revolution, and his grandfather, Joseph Tottingham, was a Vermont militiaman in the war of 1812. Rev. Philas G. Cook served three years in the war of 1861-65 as chaplain of the 94th N. Y. Vol. Inf. Dr. Cook acquired his earlier education in the public schools of Buffalo, and his higher education in Buffalo Classical Institute, from which he graduated in 1872; he was instructor in that institution in 1873 and 1874. He was educated in medicine in Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, graduating from that institution, M. D., in 1881. In 1884 he went abroad for post-graduate study, and spent the first six months of the year as clinical clerk in the London Hospital, under Fenwick and Sansom, the latter the celebrated heart specialist; and the last six months in general work in the Royal Imperial Hospital, Vienna. Dr. Cook began his professional career in Buffalo in 1881, in partnership with his former medical preceptor, the late Augustus C. Hoxsie, who died in 1885; and in connection with his practice he has served as attending physician to the Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital, ex-secretary and ex-president of its medical staff and also ex-president of its training school for nurses. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Western New York Homœopathic Medical Society and its president in 1904, the Erie County Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Clinical Club of Buffalo; member and ex-pres-

ident of the Buffalo Association of Sons of the Revolution; member, ex-commander and ex-chaplain P. G. Cook Camp, S. of V.; member of the Saturn Club of Buffalo, the Buffalo Society of Artists, the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, the Buffalo Historical Society, the Buffalo Gynecological Society, the Buffalo Society of Vermonters, the New York State Society of Sons of the Revolution, the New York State Historical Association, the Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812, and of the Virginia Frontier Landmarks Association. Dr. Cook married, August 1, 1888, Anna Ware Poole Hoxsie.

King Vol 1V

COOK, JOSEPH T



COOKE, MARY ANN

MARY ANN COOKE, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, visiting physician to the gynecological and obstetrical department of the Woman's Homœopathic Hospital and member of the obstetrical staff of the Woman's Southern Homœopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, was born in London, England, daughter of Rev. Edward Charles Cooke and Mary Ann Duffield, his wife. Dr. Cooke is of English ancestry on both paternal and maternal sides. Her paternal great-great-grandfather came from the Cookes of Yorkshire and her paternal grandfather was a physician in Essex. Her maternal ancestors (the Duffields) lived in Essex for several generations. Dr. Cooke was educated in the public and high schools of Norwalk, Ohio, and took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Olive Eddy in that city; she came to her degree in medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan, class of 1888. In 1888 and 1889 she was resident physician in the Woman's Dispensary, Cleveland. In 1889 and 1890 she practiced in Elyria, Ohio, and removed from there to Philadelphia, where she has since lived; and where, in connection with professional work, she was resident physician in the Woman's Homœopathic Hospital, 1890-1893, and visiting physician to the gynecological and obstetrical departments to the same institution from 1893 to the present time. Dr. Cooke also is a member of the obstetrical staff of the Woman's Southern Homœopathic Hospital. She is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Pennsylvania and of the Women's Homœopathic Medical Club of Philadelphia.

King Vol LV

SIMEON A. COOK, M.D.

Among the oldest and most highly esteemed practitioners of our school in Northern New York, was our late associate, Dr. Simeon A. Cook, of Troy—a member of the Institute since 1850.

He was born at Stillwater, Saratoga County, N. Y., on the 22d of February, 1803, and his whole life was passed within a few miles of that ancient and pleasant town.

Left an orphan in infancy, his childhood and youth were uncheered by many happy experiences, and at the age of fourteen he left his grandmother's farm to make his own way in the world.

By good fortune he was enabled to obtain admission to the Granville Academy, then and for many years quite celebrated as an educational institution, under the charge of the distinguished Salem Town. To the thorough and careful training of that excellent teacher he was indebted for the greater part of his general education.

After leaving this school, at about 18 years of age, he commenced the study of medicine, which he pursued under the successive instructions of Drs. Axtell, Langworthy, and Alden March. He graduated in medicine at Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, in 1823, when scarcely 21 years old.

His first field of practice was in the town of Schaghticoke, N. Y., but after a few years he removed to Troy, and associated himself with his former preceptor, Dr. Langworthy.

From Troy he removed, after about three years, to Buskirk's Bridge, in the same county, where he found a favorable opening, and where he remained, enjoying to a large extent the confidence of the people. He was, however, induced to return to Troy in 1848, and continued there until his death, March 9th, 1873, at the age of 70 years.

For nearly twenty years—from 1830 to 1850—Dr. Cook was a frequent and welcome contributor to the allopathic medical journals, chiefly of Boston and Philadelphia. But in 1849, soon after his second removal to Troy, he was induced, chiefly by the representations and persuasions of Dr. R. S. Bryan of that city, to examine into the evidences, rational and practical, of the truth of Homœopathy. Like most others, when once induced to commence that investigation, Dr. Cook pursued it to conviction; but,

unlike many who have reached the same conclusion and yet hesitate to express openly their change of views, he promptly avowed himself a convert, prepared a very excellent and candid statement of his reasons for publication in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, and in 1850 applied for admission to the American Institute of Homœopathy.

From this time he steadily and quietly devoted himself to the study and practice of the new method, to such good purpose as to secure the full confidence of a large circle of patrons and the respect of many of his former professional associates.

It is a subject of regret that the close application of his time and talents to his improvement in the resources of Homœopathy and their application in his large practice, left him little time for continuing his contributions to medical literature; a department of labor in which, as already hinted, he had formerly been very successful.

In 1856, Drs. Bryan and Cook became associated in practice, which arrangement continued very happily till the death of the former, in 1860. After that event he called to his assistance Dr. W. S. Searle, now of Brooklyn, N. Y., who remained associated with him for three or four years.

In 1866 his general health became so much reduced as to necessitate his retirement from active practice. Since that time he has lived very quietly, unable to take more than a general interest in professional affairs, but always retaining the respectful regard, not only of his homœopathic colleagues throughout Northern New York, but of the profession generally.

Until the failure of his health, he was a steady and consistent promoter of all schemes for the extension of our school and the maintenance of its just rights, and a working member and supporter of the local medical societies.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1874.

Simon A. Cook, M.D.
Graduated at Middlebury Med. Coll. —
Present address. Troy, Renss. Co. N.Y.
Where he has resided since 1844
Previously practiced at Bushkirk's Bridge,
Conn. Co. Began to practice here
about 1851, at Troy, N.Y.
(Conn.)

Dr. Cook has lost his mind,
and his body is very feeble.
Cannot find the date of his
graduation - nor the precise time
of his beginning to practice
here.

C. G. C.

COOK, SUSAN L

Name in full

✓ Mrs. Susan L. Cook, M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Box 329 Buffalo, N.Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Cleveland Univ. College

Wife of E. G. Cook M.D.



COOKE, WILLIAM HARVEY, M. D., of Carlisle, Pa., was born near York Sulphur Springs, Pa., January 1st 1829, and is the only son of Jesse and Rebecca Harvey Cooke.

The several branches of his ancestry came from Great Britain, in the latter part of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, and settling around Philadelphia, many of them became large proprietors of the soil in the new province. They brought with them letters from their trans-Atlantic homes, some of which are still in existence, commending them as "honorable, worthy, and upright people."

The family history has been well preserved, one branch of it extending back through a long line of English ancestry of twenty-two generations, to Richard De Guylpyn, in 1206, who was then the owner and occupant of the Manor of Kentmere, in the north of England, during the reign of King John. Among this extended ancestry were men noted for valor, and in literature, and distinguished both in Church and State, besides others, whose memories are equally deserving of mention for their quiet Christian virtues and upright lives.

Our subject received an academical education in Chester county, of this State, and, after spending several years in teaching, commenced the study of medicine with an old friend of his father, the late Hiram C. Metcalfe, M. D. He subsequently matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he attended two full courses of lectures, receiving his degree of M. D. therefrom.

He spent some time in travel in the States, living for several years on the Western frontier, during the Kansas and Nebraska troubles. He was amongst the first settlers in the Territory (now State) of Nebraska, filling important offices there, and taking a prominent part in the initial civic organizations, then being formed in its wilds.

In 1859, he returned to his native State, where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Richmond Marsden, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Marsden, of Adams county, Pa., and granddaughter of the Rev. Robert

Smith Grier, a prominent member of the Grier family of Pennsylvania.

Their nuptials were celebrated in the parish church, at York Springs; the ceremony being performed by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. William S. Heaton, in presence of a large company of friends and invited guests.

Soon after his marriage, Dr. Cooke commenced the practice of medicine according to the theory of *Similia similibus curantur*, at Carlisle, Pa.

His rare gifts and acknowledged skill in this his chosen profession, soon secured to him an extensive practice, mainly among the more influential and intelligent part of the community of that old town. His prompt and faithful attention to his professional duties, together with his close application to study, are remarked by all, and have doubtless been promotive of his eminently successful career as a physician.

In 1866, he was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and was one of the original members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. He issued the call resulting in the organization of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Cumberland Valley; a society which has greatly promoted the advancement of homœopathy in the locality it represents.

He has given much attention to meteorology, having been for some years a member of the corps of observers and a correspondent of the Smithsonian Institute, of Washington, D. C.

He is a gentleman of culture and refined taste, an active and zealous churchman, and is a vestryman of St. John's Parish, Carlisle.

OBITUARY OF W. H. COOKE, M.D.—Entered into rest at Carlisle, Pa., on March 21st, 1879, Dr. William H. Cooke, aged 50 years.

Dr. Cooke was born at York Springs, Pa., where, and at an academy in Chester County, under the patronage of the Society of Friends, he received his preliminary education. He read medicine under the direction of Dr. J. H. Marsden, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He married the daughter, the only surviving child of his preceptor, and shortly after commenced the practice of his profession at Carlisle, one of the most beautiful and intelligent inland towns of Pennsylvania, where he remained till the time of his death. His practice soon became extensive, not only within the limits of the town, but largely extended through that wealthy and fertile region known as the Cumberland Valley.

His ardent devotion to his profession, while it secured to him remarkable success and an almost unbounded confidence on the part of his intelligent clientage, rapidly impaired and finally broke down a constitution naturally feeble. For several years previous to his death, although he scarcely remitted his labors, his sufferings were those of a martyr, till near the close of life, when compelled by feebleness he desisted, and calmly resigned himself to the will of Him whose "ways are past finding out." His last end was truly one of peace.

Dr. Cooke, shortly after his settlement at Carlisle, united himself with the Episcopal church of that place, of which he remained a consistent, zealous, and for most of the time an official member during the remainder of his life. The following is one of the resolutions adopted by the corporation of that church, embodying some of the most distinguished citizens of the place, and published in the local papers and *Churchman* of New York:

Resolved That the rector, wardens, and vestrymen of St. John's Church hereby place on record an expression of their affection and respect for their friend and associate, William H. Cooke, M.D., who entered into rest on the 21st inst. During the many years in which Dr. Cooke has been a communicant and vestryman, he has shown his love for the church, and his readiness to give labor, and prayers, and pecuniary aid to further the welfare of this parish, while all has been done in a quiet unobtrusive way, from a loving, gentle heart. We realize that a good man has gone from among us, whose presence will be greatly missed. His memory will be cherished and his example be commended for imitation. We will attend his funeral this day in a body."

Hahn Mo June 1879

WILLIAM H. COOKE, M.D., OF CARLISLE, PA.

Departed this life, at Carlisle, Pa., on the 21st of March, 1879, Dr. William H. Cooke, in the fifty-first year of his age.

Dr. Cooke was born at York Springs, Pa., on the 1st day of January, 1829. The only child of his parents, he was, of course, the object of their deep solicitude. He received the rudiments of an education in the schools of his native village, and as he grew up was placed at an academy in Chester County, Pa., under the auspices of the Society of Friends, of which his father was a member. When he attained to the age of early manhood he spent some time in teaching, and for awhile, at least, read medicine under the direction of the late Dr. Hiram Metcalf, an eclectic physician of his neighborhood. These pursuits, however, he soon abandoned through a desire to visit the distant West. He went, in company with some of his youthful associates, to the then Territory of Nebraska. Here he engaged as a real estate agent, and took an active and useful part in the formation of the various local organizations then forming in that new and promising country.

About 1860 he returned to his native place, and being impressed with the favorable report, and himself witnessing the success of homœopathy he entered as a student the office of Dr. J. H. Marsden. As our medical colleges were then in their infancy, and supposed not to offer the advantages of older institutions, especially in the study of surgery and the so-called institutes of medicine, by the advice of his preceptor he matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, whence he graduated in the spring of 1862. Having married the daughter, the only surviving child of his preceptor, he opened an office, shortly after his graduation, in Carlisle, Pa. This is one of the largest, most wealthy, most refined, and intelligent towns

in the interior of the State, situated in the Cumberland Valley, a region remarkable for its beauty and the fertility of its soil. Here Dr. Cooke devoted himself assiduously to the further prosecution of his professional studies, paying close and interested attention to those who, as patients, placed themselves under his care. This course soon secured, in a remarkable degree, the confidence of all classes of the community, and consequently his practice rapidly increased, and soon transcended his physical

strength, which never had been great. He was an ardent homœopathist, devoted to his profession, and was consequently eminently successful in his practice.

It was not long, however, before his feeble constitution began to show unmistakable signs of giving way. Such, however, was his tenacity of purpose, that again and again, after short occasional seasons of rest which he was obliged to take, he would resume his practice with unabated energy. He was, as remarked by his eulogist on the occasion of his funeral, "a martyr to his profession."

He had long thought of leaving the Cumberland Valley as not conducive to his health, but his ties there were not easily severed. It was not till the autumn of 1878 that he made a serious effort to carry out this design. Bethlehem, Northampton County, Pa., was the place selected for making the trial of a change. This choice was made, not so much on account of any prospective benefit to be derived from the climate, as with a view to the educational advantages held out by the noble institutions of that place to his numerous and rising family. His wife had been educated principally at the Seminary at Bethlehem, and had still her friends residing there; her pleasant reminiscences of the place, was a circumstance which may have had some influence in determining his choice. In October last he visited Bethlehem, and shortly afterwards opened an office there. He soon began to gather some practice,—sufficient indeed to encourage the hope of future success,—but suddenly his health and strength so rapidly declined that he felt himself constrained to return to his family, still resident at Carlisle. After carefully arranging his temporal affairs he calmly resigned himself to the disposal of an All-wise Providence, and, sustained by Christian hope, peacefully yielded up his spirit into the hands of a faithful Creator.

So fades an evening cloud away;
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;
So gently shuts the eye of day;
So dies a wave along the shore.

Dr. Cooke's time was so completely absorbed in his local professional duties that he never contributed largely to our journals or other professional literature. He was, however, an extensive reader of the current books and periodicals of the day. In conversation with his colleagues and at meetings of local societies he

communicated freely his therapeutic views, which were generally definite and decided, and, as he considered, sustained by ample experience. Unremitting attention to his patients generally prevented him from attending the meetings of the larger associations, although he always manifested the deepest interest in their proceedings.

Shortly after his removal to Carlisle Dr. Cooke united himself with the Protestant Episcopal Church of that place, of which he continued to be a zealous and, for the most part, an official member till the close of his life. As an evidence of the estimation in which he was held, the corporation of that church, including some of the most distinguished men of the place, resolved to attend his funeral as a body, and placed on record their appreciation of his worth. His funeral, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was largely attended by the residents of the place, and even by respectable people from neighboring and somewhat distant towns. Numerous expressions of regret at his untimely death appeared, in which we rejoice, not only on account of the man, but of the *cause* which he so faithfully and so creditably represented.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1879.

Name in full

Wm. H. Cook M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Carlisle Penn^a

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Jefferson Medical College Penn^a

COOKE, WILLIAM HARVEY.

Sulphur

Of Carlisle, Pa., was born in York Springs, Adams Co Pa., Jan. 1st, 1829. His ancestors came from Gt Britain in the latter part of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, and settling around Phila., many of them became large land owners in the new province. The family history has been well preserved, and can be traced back through a long line of English ancestry of 22 generations, to Richard De Guytpyn in 1206, who was then owner and occupant of the manor of Kentmere in the North of England, during the reign of King John. Dr Cooke was educated in his native village school, afterwards at a Friends' Academy in Chester Co. Pa. He spent several years in teaching, also some time in travel in the States living for several years on the Western frontier, during the Kansas and Nebraska troubles; filling important offices in the latter territory, now State, and taking a prominent part in the initial civic organizations then being formed in its wilds. In 1859 he returned to his native State. He read medicine with Dr J. H. Marsden, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College Phila., in 1862. He married Miss Elizabeth Richmond Marsden, only surviving child of his preceptor, and shortly after

commenced the practice of medicine according to the law *similia similibus curantur*, at Carlisle, Pa., one of the most beautiful inland towns of Pennsylvania.

His rare gifts and acknowledged skill in this, his chosen profession, soon secured him an extensive practice, not only among the intelligent and influential residents of this old town, but it extended largely through that wealthy and fertile region, known as the Cumberland Valley. His health, during his professional career, was always feeble, and his ardent devotion to his duties, while it secured to him remarkable success and the unbounded confidence of his patients, left him but limited time for study and companionship with his wife and interesting family of children.

In 1866 he was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and was one of the original members of this, our State Society.

He issued the call resulting in the organization of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the Cumberland Valley. He gave much attention to meteorology, having been for

some years a member of the corps of observers and a correspondent of the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Cooke was a gentleman of rare culture, refined taste, gentle and winning in his intercourse with others; an active and zealous churchman, and a vestryman of St. John's Parish, Carlisle. The following is one of the resolutions adopted by the corporation of this Church, including some of the most distinguished citizens of the place:

"Resolved, That the rector, wardens and vestrymen of St. John's Church hereby place on record an expression of their affection and respect for their friend and associate, William H. Cooke, M. D., who entered into rest on the 21st of March, 1879. During the many years in which Dr. Cooke has been a communicant and vestryman, he has shown his love for the church, and his readiness to give labor, prayers and pecuniary aid to further the welfare of this Parish, while all has been done in a quiet, unobtrusive way, from a loving, gentle heart. We realize that a good man has gone from among us, whose presence will be greatly missed. His memory will be cherished and his example be commended for imitation. We will attend his funeral this day in a body."

To show how much this quiet, christian man and physician was loved and esteemed, your necrologist is informed, that, notwithstanding the inclemency of the March day upon which the last sad rites of burial were accorded him, there were many representatives of all classes, from the surrounding towns and villages, in attendance at the funeral.

Dr. W. H. Cooke departed this life on March 21st, 1879, leaving a stricken wife and eight children to mourn his loss. It may well be said in reference to our brother, "His sun has gone down while it is yet day."

Trans. Penna. Hom. Med. Soc. 1879.

COOKE, E. M.

E. M. Cooke, M.D., C.M.F.H.M.S.
(HOMOEOPATHIST)

Graduate of Pulte University of Medicine,
Cincinnati, Fellow of the Mahernannian Medi-
cal Society of Ohio, and member of the College
of Physicians and Surgeons Ontario, Licentiate
in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, New
York. Office and residence, Front St., in
the Robertson block, formerly occupied by Dr
Abbott.

Weekly Chronicle. Belleville
Ont. March 30. 1889



COOKE, NICHOLAS FRANCIS, Professor, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Providence, R. I., on the 25th of August, 1829. He is descended from an old and distinguished Rhode Island family. He is a great-grandson of Hon. Nicholas Cooke, the first Continental Governor of the State of Rhode Island. He was long under the private tuition of the venerable Thomas Shephard, D. D., of Bristol, R. I., and was prepared for college by Messrs. Merrick Lyon and Henry S. Frieze—the latter the Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the University of Michigan, and the author of several valuable classical works.

He studied medicine with Usher Parsons, M. D., of Providence, R. I. He entered Brown University as a Freshman in 1846, and was contemporaneously a student in that institution, though not a classmate, with Dr. J. B. Angell, the present incumbent of the presidential chair of the University of Michigan. He spent the time from 1849 to 1852 in visiting various foreign countries, acted as the ship's surgeon on board of different vessels during his voyages, and finally made a complete circuit of the globe. In 1852, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; he also attended the lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, and finally graduated, in the spring of 1854, at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. His conversion to homœopathy was the result of an investigation upon which he entered with the view of taking intelligent ground against it.

He entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city, in company with A. H. Okie, M. D., the first homœopathic graduate in America. He removed to Chicago in 1855, where he has since been identified with every great movement in the progress of homœopathy in that city, and possesses a practice that is both extensive and laborious.

He was married, on the 15th of October, 1856, to Laura Wheaton Abbot, of Warren, R. I., a daughter of the late Commodore Joel Abbot, of the United States Navy, by whom he has four children.

At the organization of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, in 1859, he was chosen Professor of Chemistry, and subsequently of Theory and Practice, which chair he filled with great ability and distinction until his resignation, in 1870.

Previous to the great fire of October 9th, 1871, his residence was in the northern division of the city, whence, in common with so many thousands, he was driven from house and home by the terrible rapacity of that devouring element. The narration of his numerous narrow and marvellous escapes, while fleeing with his family and others who had sought his protection, is full of adventure and interest. In less than one week from the date of the sad catastrophe he was comfortably re-established and doing as large a business as before. He twice received the compliment of an election to the chair of Theory and Practice, in different medical institutions, accompanied by flattering proposals to remove his residence, but he has felt constrained to reject them. With the opening of the Pulte Homœopathic College of Cincinnati, O., in the fall of 1872, he appeared as its Professor of Special Pathology and Diagnosis, which chair he still holds, though he retains his extensive practice in Chicago.

At a convention of homœopathic physicians, held at Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 7th of May, 1873, for the purpose of naming three candidates for each of the chairs of Theory and Practice and Materia Medica, in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, which, by the action of the Legislature of 1872-'73, were awarded to the homœopathic profession, he was the first of the three nominated for the chair of Theory and Practice, from which the Regents of the University will make their selection. He is a prominent writer, and has contributed extensively both to general and medical literature. He is the author of a work called "Satan in Society, by a Physician," published in 1871, which has met with an enormous sale and created a marked sensation. As a lecturer he is both accomplished and attractive, while his social relations are of the highest order and qualify him in every respect for any position to which it may be his good fortune to be advanced.

He and his accomplished wife have been for several years attached to the Roman Catholic Church.

PROFESSOR N. F. COOKE, M.D., LL.D., of Chicago, died suddenly at 6 A.M., on Sunday, February 1st, 1885. The cause of death was a chronic hypertrophy of the heart with dilatation, from which he had suffered for years.

H. W. Mel. 185
Professor Cooke was born in Providence, R. I., August 25th, 1829. His literary education was obtained in Brown University. From 1849 to 1852 he traveled very extensively and returned after having made a complete circuit of the globe. His medical preceptor was Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence, R. I. He took his professional degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1852; entered into partnership with the celebrated Dr. A. Howard Okie, of Providence; removed to Chicago in 1855; was married October, 1856; was elected Professor of Chemistry in the Hahnemann Medical College in 1859; held the Chair of Theory and Practice in the same institution for three years, ending with 1870, and of Special Pathology and Diagnosis for two years more; gave one brief course on the latter branch in the Pulte Medical College, in 1872; and published his book on antiseptic medication in 1872. In 1876, at the reorganization of the faculty of the "Old Hahnemann" he was made an Emeritus Professor, a position which he held and honored until the time of his death, and in which capacity he gave short and very acceptable courses of lectures to the students. Dr. Cooke was a genial and scholarly gentleman, of varied and extensive attainments, and a most cheerful disposition, a good writer and an excellent diagnostician. He was a senior in the American Institute and an ex-president of his State Medical Association.—*Clinique.*

NICHOLAS FRANCIS COOKE, M.D., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Cooke was born in Providence, R. I., August 25, 1829. His literary education was obtained in Brown University. From 1849 to 1852 he traveled very extensively, and returned after having made a complete circuit of the globe. His medical preceptor was Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence, R. I. He took his professional degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1854; entered into partnership with the celebrated Dr. A. Howard Okie, of Providence; removed to Chicago in 1855; was married October, 1856; was elected Professor of Chemistry in the Hahnemann Medical College in 1859; held the chair of Theory and Practice in the same institution for three years ending with 1870, and of Special Pathology and Diagnosis for two years more; gave one brief course on the latter branch in the Pulte Medical College in 1872, and published his book on "Antiseptic Medication" in 1882. In 1876, at the re-organization of the Faculty of the "old Hahnemann," he was made an Emeritus Professor, a position which he held and honored until the time of his death, and in which capacity he gave occasional short and very acceptable courses of lectures to the students. The cause of his death was a chronic hypertrophy with dilatation of the heart.

Dr. Cooke was a genial and scholarly gentleman, of varied and extensive attainments, and a most cheerful disposition, a good writer and an excellent diagnostician. He was a Senior in the American Institute, and an ex-President of the Illinois State Medical Association.

Of the esteem in which he was held by his colleagues in the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, the following resolutions, passed February 11th, will bear witness:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Father of us all in His inscrutable providence to remove our brother, Prof. N. F. Cooke, from his family, his friends and his professional Fellows; and

WHEREAS, The deceased was for so long a time a co-worker with this Faculty in building up and defending the interests of this institution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while this body bows in humble submission and reverence to the decree that will deprive its members of his fellowship and of his aid in the future, it hastens to express its sense of loss and its affliction in his sudden death.

Resolved, That, although this is but the second removal by death of any member of its Faculty during an existence of a quarter of a century, yet the loss is most keenly felt by those of us who survive, and who must continue our labors for the professional and the public welfare.

Resolved, That the Faculty hereby extends its heartfelt sympathy to the devoted widow and family of our friend, with the hope that the son who is now in our college class may succeed to his father's good name and reputation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the records of this body, and furnished for publication to each of the different medical journals. A. I. H. 1885

D. S. SMITH, M.D.: Nicholas Francis Cooke was born in Providence, R. I., August 5, 1829. He pursued a course of literary instruction in the Brown University. Having chosen the medical profession, he determined the practice of the allopathic school. He entered upon a careful investigation of Homœopathy, in order that he might take intelligent grounds against it. The result was, as with many others who have done likewise, his conversion to that practice. At first he was associated with the late A. H. Okie, M.D., in Providence. In the year 1855 he removed to Chicago, where he spent the remainder of his life. He always identified himself with the various movements for the progress of Homœopathy in our city.

At the organization of the Hahnemann Medical College, in 1859, he was elected Professor of Chemistry, which chair he filled with acceptability until his resignation in 1870. Later he was made Emeritus Professor of Special Pathology and Diagnosis, having previously given several courses of lectures on those subjects, which exhibited his high attainments, experience and skill. He was always enthusiastically devoted to the Hahnemann Medical College with which he was so long associated.

He twice received the compliment of an election to the chair of Theory and Practice in different medical colleges. But he

had such a good and extensive practice that these calls were declined, except one course in Cincinnati. He was honored also with an election to the Vice-Presidency of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, and was made a Senior at a meeting of the Institute at Lake George, in 1879.

In October, 1871, in common with thousands of others, he was driven from his home by the terrible ravages of the great fire. But such was his enterprise that in less than a week he was comfortably established again.

He was a man of scholarly attainments and pleasing address; he was a good lecturer and excellent writer; he contributed somewhat to general and medical literature; he was the author of a book, written under the quaint title of "Satan in Society, by a Physician," in which he treated of some of the more pernicious common vices; he also wrote a treatise on "Antiseptic Medication."

I was more or less intimate with him for more than a quarter of a century. I admired him for his learning and his culture. He was genial, and kind, and generous to a fault, self-sacrificing in his thoughtful regard for his friends, and he had many who were kindly devoted to him. He was impulsive in his nature, which made him ready to accept new propositions that were plausible and commended themselves to his judgment.

Some months prior to the meeting of the Institute at Niagara Falls he had acquired the habit of using Chloroform for a temporary relief from his sufferings (disease of the heart). That anæsthetic well-nigh proved his destruction. He abandoned its use under the advice of Dr. Dowling. Through the skillful treatment of this friend and physician, with the blessings of kind Providence, he probably had more than a year added to his lease of life.

Though death finally came somewhat by surprise, yet for months he had looked calmly forward for the summons of his Maker. In conversation he always evinced a readiness to go into the presence of the great and righteous Judge.

It may be said of Dr. Cooke, that he ceased at once to work and live. He was faithfully visiting patients until after eleven o'clock the night of his death. The elevator having stopped for the night he had to walk up stairs, he went to his beloved wife, who was ill, bade her good night and retired to another room. In the night he was heard walking around, troubled as at other times with labored respirations. About six o'clock on the morning of Sunday, February 1st, a groan was heard from him, the family immediately gathered around his bed, there was one more groan and his labors and sufferings were forever at an end.

THE LATE PROF. N. F. COOKE.—The profession and the public were shocked with the news of the sudden death of Dr. Cooke, at 6 o'clock A. M. of Sunday, February 1. The cause of this sad result as shown in the autopsy was a chronic hypertrophy with dilatation of the heart, a double lesion from which he had suffered for several years.

Prof. Cooke was born in Providence, R. I., August 25, 1829. His literary education was obtained in Brown University. From

1849 to 1852 he traveled very extensively, and returned after having made a complete circuit of the globe. His medical preceptor was Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence, R. I. He took his professional degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1854; entered into partnership with the celebrated Dr. A. Howard Okie, of Providence; removed to Chicago in 1855; was married October, 1856; was elected Professor of Chemistry in the Hahnemann Medical College in 1859; held the chair of Theory and Practice in the same institution for three years ending with 1870, and of Special Pathology and Diagnosis for two years more; gave one brief course on the latter branch in the Pulte Medical College in 1872; and published his book on Antiseptic Medication in 1882. In 1876, at the re-organization of the Faculty of the "Hahnemann," he was made an Emeritus Professor, a position which he held and honored until the time of his death, and in which capacity he gave occasional short and very acceptable courses of lectures to the students. Dr. Cooke was a genial and scholarly gentleman, of varied and extensive attainments, and a most cheerful disposition, a good writer and an excellent diagnostician. He was a Senior in the American Institute, and an ex-President of our State Medical Association. Of the esteem in which he was held by his colleagues in the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, the following resolutions, passed February 11th, will bear witness:

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WHEREAS; The deceased was for so long a time a co-worker with this Faculty in building up and defending the interests of this institution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while this body bows in humble submission and reverence to the decree that will deprive its members of his fellowship and of his aid in the future, it hastens to express its sense of loss and its affliction in his sudden death.

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Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the records of this body, and furnished for publication to each of the different medical journals.—
The Cincinnati

Med Couns

Mar 1

1885

NICHOLAS FRANCIS COOKE, M. D., L. L. D., Emeritus Professor of Special Pathology and Diagnosis Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, died Feb. 2, 1885 of heart disease. We hope to give an extended notice in our March issue.

Med. Adv. V. 15. p 439.

PROFESSOR N. F. COOKE, M.D., LL.D., of Chicago, died suddenly at 6 A.M., on Sunday, February 1st, 1885. The cause of death was a chronic hypertrophy of the heart with dilatation, from which he had suffered for years.

Professor Cooke was born in Providence, R. I., August 25th, 1829. His literary education was obtained in Brown University. From 1849 to 1852 he traveled very extensively and returned after having made a complete circuit of the globe. His medical preceptor was Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence, R. I. He took his professional degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1852; entered into partnership with the celebrated Dr. A. Howard Okie, of Providence; removed to Chicago in 1855; was married October, 1856; was elected Professor of Chemistry in the Hahnemann Medical College in 1859; held the Chair of Theory and Practice in the same institution for three years, ending with 1870, and of Special Pathology and Diagnosis for two years more; gave one brief course on the latter branch in the Pulte Medical College, in 1872; and published his book on antiseptic medication in 1872. In 1876, at the reorganization of the faculty of the "Old Hahnemann" he was made an Emeritus Professor, a position which he held and honored until the time of his death, and in which capacity he gave short and very acceptable courses of lectures to the students. Dr. Cooke was a genial and scholarly gentleman, of varied and extensive attainments, and a most cheerful disposition, a good writer and an excellent diagnostician. He was a senior in the American Institute and an ex-president of his State Medical Association.—*Clinique.*

Hm. 20. 192,

COUNTS
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COOKE, PERSIFOR MARSDEN, M.D.,
was born Dec. 25, 1860. He is the
eldest son of Wm. H. Cooke, M.D. and
Elizabeth R. Marsden, of Carlisle, Pennsylv-
vania.

His collegiate education was obtained at
Dickinson College, Carlisle, entering the
class of '81. He studied medicine with his
grandfather, Dr. J. H. Marsden, and gradu-
ated from the Hahnemann Medical College,
of Philadelphia, in 1886. For the space of
two years he was in the surgical department of
the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital. Dr.
Cooke removed to Denver, Colorado, in 1889,
where he now resides. He was married to
Annie K. Shields May 5, 1892.

COOKMAN, ALFRED

USHERS FOR A WEDDING *Funeral* AS PALL-BEARERS *James Sept 18-98* A Pathetic Incident at the Funeral of Dr. Alfred Cookman.

Funeral services over the body of Dr. Alfred Cookman, son of the late Rev. Dr. Alfred Cookman, and late resident physician at the Hahnemann Hospital, where he died after an operation, were held yesterday afternoon at the home of his brother, George G. Cookman, in Germantown.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., Bishop of Philadelphia. Prayer was offered by the Rev. George Elliott, D. D., pastor of the Spring Garden Methodist Episcopal Church. The interment was in South Laurel Hill Cemetery.

A pathetic feature of the occasion was the presence, as pall-bearers, of the six young men who had been selected for ushers at the wedding of Dr. Cookman, which was to have taken place in November. Dr. Cookman's engagement to Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, of Tioga, was announced a few weeks ago.

Dr. Cookman's Funeral.

The funeral of Dr. Alfred Cookman, who died on Wednesday at the Hahnemann Hospital, took place on Saturday afternoon from the residence of his brother, George G. Cookman, 335 West School lane, Germantown. The service was conducted by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who made a pathetic address, in which he referred to the devotedness and excellent character of the deceased as a Christian, physician and man. The Rev. George Elliott, D. D., pastor of the Spring Garden Methodist Episcopal Church, offered up a prayer. The interment was made in South Laurel Hill Cemetery. The pall-bearers were Dr. Woodward D. Carter, Dr. G. A. Van Lennep, Dr. Gilbert E. Palen, Dr. William H. Hunsicker, Dr. Russell Armor and Dr. D. Bushrod James, who were to have acted as ushers at Dr. Cookman's wedding to Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, of Tioga, on November 8.

COOKMAN.—On September 14, 1898, ALFRED COOKMAN, M. D., son of Annie E. and the late Rev. Alfred Cookman. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his brother, Mr. George G. Cookman, 335 School lane, Germantown, this afternoon, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

Dr. Alfred Cookman.

Dr. Alfred Cookman died yesterday at the Hahnemann Hospital, the result of an operation for some intestinal trouble. Dr. Cookman was 26 years of age, and was a son of the late Rev. Alfred Cookman, a prominent Methodist preacher. He graduated from the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1892, and from the Hahnemann College, of this city, in 1895. Immediately after his graduation Dr. Cookman underwent an operation for appendicitis. He was for two years resident physician at the Hahnemann Hospital, and six months ago removed to Williamsport. Two of his brothers are Methodist ministers, and one is a member of the Bar. The funeral service will be held at the residence of one of his brothers in Germantown. Dr. Cookman was unmarried.

Sedger Sept 15/98

Hahn Mo Oct 1898

Dr. Alfred Cookman Dead.

Dr. Alfred Cookman, youngest son of Annie E. Cookman and the late Rev. Dr. Alfred Cookman, the renowned Methodist Episcopal divine, after whom Cookman Church is named, died September 14th at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia.

Dr. Alfred Cookman, though still a young man, had attained considerable distinction in his chosen profession, and made friends of all who came into contact with him. He was graduated from Wesleyan in 1892. While at college his athletic abilities made him one of its best-known students. He was president of its athletic organization, was a skillful football player, and was prominent in all forms of athletic exercise.

Upon the completion of his course he entered the Hahnemann Medical College, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1895. His examination before the State Examining Board was passed with singular excellence. Subsequently he studied further with Dr. J. H. Closson, of Germantown. He was elected a resident at the Hahnemann Hospital, and while serving there won the regard and love of those connected with the institution.

He served a year, and then became an assistant to Dr. Van Lennep. His alma mater then chose him as demonstrator of pathology, a position which he filled very acceptably. Subsequently he went to Williamsport to succeed Dr. Grigsby, and there he established a fine surgical practice and stood high in the community. His interest in athletics was again manifested here.

He was the author of a number of pamphlets, one of which, "Pieric Acid and Aristol Treatment of Burns," has been widely quoted.

He was a member of the Philadelphia County and Pennsylvania State Medical Societies, and of the Trousseau Club. A brother, Rev. Wilberforce Cookman, is pastor of St. Stephen's Methodist Episcopal Church, Germantown; another brother, George Cookman, is a lawyer, while his oldest brother is pastor of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City. He also had two sisters.

COOKINHAM, D. A. 1

Dr. D. A. Cookinham, of West Troy, removed to Schenectady in 1871. He had been engaged in allopathic practice six or seven years. After a careful investigation of the claims of homœopathy he adopted that method of treatment and commenced practice in Schenectady. He remained two years and then removed to Chicago.

COOLEY, GEORGE PITKIN Jr

GEORGE PITKIN COOLEY, Jr., Detroit, Michigan, born April 12, 1867; literary education, Greylock Institute, Williamstown, Mass., graduating in 1887; graduate of University of New York, 1890; Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1891; member of the medical board of Grace Hospital, Detroit.



COOLEY, GEORGE PITKIN, M.

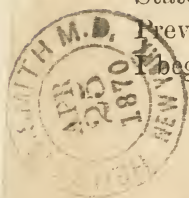
D., of New Britain, Conn., was born in Manchester, in that State, on November 28th, 1830. He is the son of the late Dr. William Cooley, a well-known physician, who practised for thirty-five years in Hartford county, and a grandson of the late Dr. Samuel Cooley, of Bolton, Conn. He is a descendant in a direct line from the Pitkins, being a great-grandson of Governor William Pitkin, who governed the colony of Connecticut in 1776. After receiving a good general education, he, at fourteen years of age, entered the drug store of his uncle, Dr. A. A. Cooley. He became a student in the office of Dr. C. A. Taft, of Hartford, in 1850, and applied himself vigorously to acquire a knowledge of the theory and practice of medicine. He attended lectures at the New York Medical College, and subsequently at the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1854.

During the same year as that in which he graduated, Dr. Cooley entered upon practice in Bristol, Conn. He met with very considerable success, but finding his field of labor too extensive, the population being scattered over a large territory, he removed to New Britain, in the same State, where he has since resided. By careful treatment and close attention to the duties of his profession, he has proved himself a very successful practitioner, and in consequence he enjoys a large and liberal patronage, which is extending with every year.

Dr. Cooley has always been an advocate of homœopathy, never once seeing any cause to waver in his adherence to the principles upon which the system is founded. He never omits any opportunity of advancing its interests, and has been mainly instrumental in the conversion of a large number of the supporters of the new school in his section of the country.

In April, 1865, Dr. Cooley was married to Lucy A. Peck, daughter of Captain Norman Peck, of New York, by whom he has two children. He is a member of the Homœopathic State Medical Society of Connecticut.

My full name is George P. Wooley
I graduated at Homeopathic ^{9^a} Medical College, in the year 1854 ²
My present address is New Britain county of Hartford ¹
State of Connecticut where I have resided since 1858



Previous to that time I practised in Bristol Conn.
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1854 at Bristol Conn.

Dr Smith Dr Sir This circular was mislaid
or I should have filled out Blomfield sup at an
earlier date - ^{Yours} G.P.W.

COOLEY, HELEN

110 West 84.

I. L. Bradford M.D.

Dear Doctor;

Very

I have delayed for
with mistake in names

of graduates of '97.

The list is as
follows:-

Dr. Laura Foulds Dugan,

" Laura M. Deming.

" Mary A. Stolz

" Clara L. Scott.

" Mary E. Clark.

" Margarita Stewart

" Gertrude G. Mack.

Yours truly

Wm Cooley

7/18/99.

Truly Yrs -

COOLEY, JUSTUS HENRY

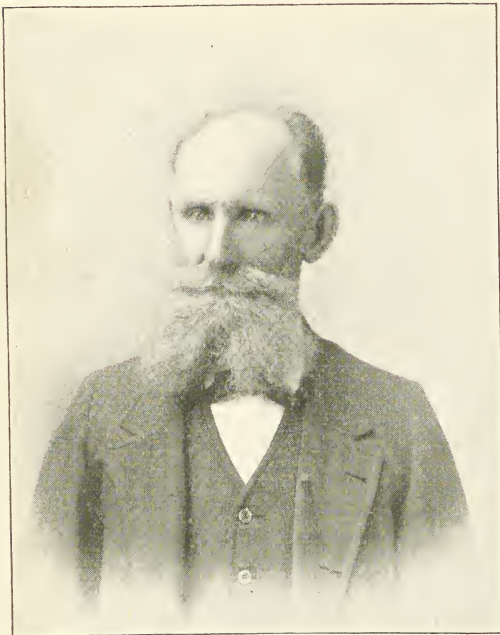
JUSTUS HENRY COOLEY, Plainfield, New Jersey, was born in Orange county, New York, October 26, 1852, son of Justus and Elizabeth (Pine) Cooley. He attended the public schools of Orange county, New York, and New York city, and a boarding school at Poughkeepsie, New York, and

spent two years in a wholesale grocery house before entering in 1882 the New York Eclectic Medical College, from which he received the M. D. degree in 1884. He has since practiced in Plainfield, and is a member and vice-president of the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society, and member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society. Dr. Cooley also holds membership in the lodge, chapter and commandery of Masonry, and for three years was mayor of Plainfield. He married Mary Haviland of New York, in 1876, and has six children: Erwin S., Eleanor C., Edith H., Roger L., Agnes M. and Marjorie B. Cooley.

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COOLEY, WILLIAM M



WM. M. COOLEY, M. D.,
Herington, Kan.

J. W. COOLIDGE, M. D.,
137 WASHINGTON AVE.,

my

SCRANTON, PA.

June 17 1889

Dear doctor,

The address
to which you refer appeared
only in the August number
of the Medical Counselor year
1887 - A request was made
to have it published in the
N. A. Journal of Homoeopathy and
the Hahnemannian I think
but as the matter was
left to my discretion it did
not appear in these journals.
I will forward you with a copy
if you specially desire - that is if
I can obtain it of the publishers.
fraternally J. W. Coolidge